

INKJET INK SET AND INKJET RECORDING METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to an inkjet ink set and an inkjet recording method, which can provide an image having excellent durability under high-humidity conditions.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Accompanying recent popularization of computers, an inkjet printer is widely used for printing letters or an image on paper, film, cloth or the like not only at offices but also at homes.

The inkjet recording method includes a system of jetting out a liquid droplet by applying a pressure from a piezoelectric element, a system of jetting out a liquid droplet by generating a bubble in the ink under heat, a system of using an ultrasonic wave, and a system of jetting out a liquid droplet by suction using an electrostatic force. The ink composition used for such inkjet recording includes an aqueous ink, an oily ink and a solid (fusion-type) ink. Among these inks, an aqueous ink is

predominating in view of production, handleability, odor, safety and the like.

The coloring agent used in such an ink for inkjet recording is required to have high solubility in a solvent, enable high-density recording, provide good color hue, exhibit excellent fastness to light, heat, air, water and chemicals, ensure good fixing property to an image-receiving material and less bleeding, give an ink having excellent storability, have high purity and no toxicity, and be available at a low cost. However, it is very difficult to find out a coloring agent satisfying these requirements in a high level. Various dyes and pigments for inkjet recording have been already proposed and actually used; however, a coloring agent satisfying all requirements is not yet found out at present. Conventionally well-known dyes and pigments having a color index (C.I.) number can hardly satisfy both color hue and fastness required of the ink for inkjet recording. Heretofore, studies are being made on a dye having good color hue and fastness with an attempt to develop a dye excellent as the coloring agent for inkjet recording. However, in the compound called a water-soluble dye, a water-soluble group is necessarily substituted. If the number of water-soluble groups is increased so as to improve the stability of ink, this has been found to cause

a problem that the formed image is readily blurred under high-humidity conditions.

The present inventors have found that a betaine compound is effective for solving this phenomenon of blurring.

However, it is revealed that when an ink set contains an ink using a betaine compound, the bleeding can be improved depending on the surfactant contained in other inks, but the coloring material is precipitated in the high-density part having mixing of colors and this readily causes production of an image with bronze gloss or occurrence of a beading phenomenon.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide an inkjet ink set and an inkjet recording method, which can ensure less blurring of an image even under high-humidity conditions.

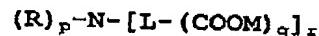
The object of the present invention can be attained by the inkjet ink, ink set and inkjet recording method in the following items 1 to 3.

1) An inkjet ink set comprising at least two inks,
25 wherein at least one ink contains a betaine compound and at

least one other ink contains a nonionic surfactant. The ink containing a betaine compound contains substantially no nonionic surfactant and contains no polymer fine particle. The dye in the ink preferably contains an ionic hydrophilic group and is water-soluble. All inks in the ink set 5 preferably contain substantially no anionic surfactant.

2) The inkjet ink set as described in 1, wherein at least one betaine compound is a compound represented by the following formula (1):

10 Formula (1):

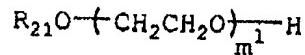


wherein R represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group; L represents a di- or more valent linking group; M represents a hydrogen atom, an 15 alkali metal atom, an ammonium group, a protonated organic amine or nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group or a quaternary ammonium ion group, and when p+r is 4 (there is an ammonium ion), one of Ms is not present; q represents an integer of 1 or more; r represents an integer of 1 to 4; p 20 represents an integer of 0 to 4; p+r is 3 or 4 and when p+r is 4, the N atom becomes an ammonium atom; when q is 2 or more, COOMs may be the same or different; when r is 2 or more, L-(COOM)_qs may be the same or different; and when p is 2 or more, Rs may be the same or different.

25 3) The inkjet ink set as described in 1 or 2,

wherein the nonionic surfactant is a compound represented by the following formula (2), (3) or (4):

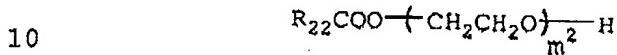
Formula (2):



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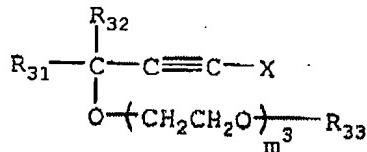
wherein R_{21} represents an alkyl group having from 5 to 40 carbon atoms and m^1 represents an average addition molar number of ethylene oxide and is a number of 2 to 40;

Formula (3):

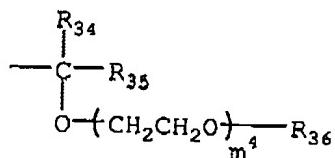


10 wherein R_{22} represents an alkyl group having from 5 to 40 carbon atoms and m^2 represents an average addition molar number of ethylene oxide and is a number of 2 to 40;

15 Formula (4):



wherein R_{31} and R_{32} each independently represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, R_{33} represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group and X represents a hydrogen atom or



R_{34} and R_{35} each independently represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, R_{36} represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, m^3 and m^4 each represents an average addition molar number of ethylene oxide, and m^3+m^4 is from 0 to 100, provided that when m^3 is 0, R_{33} represents a hydrogen atom, when m^4 is 0, R_{36} represents a hydrogen atom, and when X is a hydrogen atom, m^3 is from 1 to 100.

4) The inkjet ink set comprising at least two inks
10 as described in 1 to 3, wherein at least one ink contains a betaine compound and at least one other ink contains a betaine compound and a nonionic surfactant.

5) The inkjet ink set as described in 1 to 4,
wherein the betaine compound is a compound represented by
15 formula (5) or (7) shown later.

6) An inkjet recording method, comprising recording an image in an inkjet printer by using the inkjet ink set described in 1 to 5.

According to the present invention, an inkjet ink set
20 and an inkjet recording method, capable of ensuring less blurring of an image even under high-humidity conditions, can be provided.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is described in detail below.

The inkjet ink set of the present invention is
5 characterized in that at least one ink contains a betaine
compound and at least one other ink contains a nonionic
surfactant (preferably also contains a betaine compound).

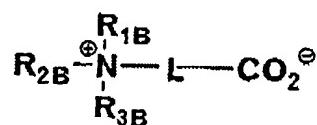
The betaine compound as used herein is defined as a
compound having both a cationic site and an anionic site
10 within the molecule. Of these compounds, preferred
examples of the cationic site of the compound having
surface activity include an aminic nitrogen atom, a
nitrogen atom of a heteroaromatic ring, and a phosphoric
atom, with a quaternary nitrogen atom being more preferred.
15 Examples of the anionic site include a hydroxyl group, a
thio group, a sulfonamide group, a sulfo group, a carboxyl
group, an imido group, a phosphoric acid group and a
phosphonic acid group. Among these, preferred are a
carboxyl group and a sulfo group. The electric charge of
20 the surfactant molecule as a whole may be cationic, anionic
or neutral but is preferably neutral.

The betaine compound for use in the present invention
is preferably a compound represented by formula (1).

Among the compounds represented by formula (1), the
25 betaine compound for use in the present invention is

preferably a compound represented by the following formula (5) or (6).

Formula (5):



In formula (5), $\text{R}_{1\text{B}}$ to $\text{R}_{3\text{B}}$ each represents an alkyl group (which may be substituted; preferably an alkyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl, octyl, dodecyl, cetyl, stearyl, oleyl), an aryl group (which may be substituted; preferably an aryl group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, e.g., phenyl, tolyl, oxyphenyl, naphthyl, cumyl, dodecylphenyl), or a heterocyclic group (which may be substituted; preferably a heterocyclic group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, e.g., pyridyl, quinolyl) and $\text{R}_{1\text{B}}$ to $\text{R}_{3\text{B}}$ may combine with each other to form a cyclic structure. $\text{R}_{1\text{B}}$ to $\text{R}_{3\text{B}}$ each is preferably an alkyl group. L represents a divalent linking group. L is preferably a divalent linking group containing an alkylene group or an arylene group as a fundamental constitution unit. In the linking main chain part, a heteroatom such as oxygen atom, sulfur atom and nitrogen atom may be contained. $\text{R}_{1\text{B}}$ to $\text{R}_{3\text{B}}$ and L each may be substituted by various substituents. Examples of the

substituent include an alkyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., methyl, ethyl, iso-propyl, tert-butyl, n-octyl, n-decyl, n-
5 hexadecyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl), an alkenyl group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., vinyl, allyl, 2-butanyl, 3-pentenyl), an alkynyl group (preferably having
10 from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., propargyl, 3-pentynyl), an aryl group (preferably having from 6 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, still more preferably
15 from 6 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., phenyl, p-methylphenyl, naphthyl), an amino group (preferably having from 0 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 0 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 0 to 6 carbon atoms, e.g., amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, diphenylamino,
20 dibenzylamino), an alkoxy group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy), an aryloxy group (preferably having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 6 to
25 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 6 to 12 carbon

atoms, e.g., phenoxy, 2-naphthoxy), an acyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., acetyl, benzoyl, formyl, 5 pivaloyl), an alkoxy carbonyl group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl), an aryloxycarbonyl group (preferably having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms, more 10 preferably from 7 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 7 to 10 carbon atoms, e.g., phenoxy carbonyl), an acyloxy group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, e.g., acetoxy, 15 benzyloxy), an acylamino group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, e.g., acetyl amino, benzoyl amino), an alkoxy carbonylamino group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more 20 preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methoxycarbonylamino), an aryloxycarbonylamino group (preferably having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 7 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 7 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., 25 phenoxy carbonylamino), a sulfonylamino group (preferably

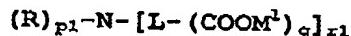
having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino), a sulfamoyl group (preferably having from 0 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 0 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 0 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., sulfamoyl, methylsulfamoyl, dimethylsulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl), a carbamoyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., carbamoyl, methylcarbamoyl, diethylcarbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl), an alkylthio group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methylthio, ethylthio), an arylthio group (preferably having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 6 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 6 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., phenylthio), a sulfonyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., mesyl, tosyl), a sulfinyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methylsulfinyl, phenylsulfinyl), a ureido group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more

preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., ureido, methylureido, phenylureido), a phosphoric acid amide group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., diethylphosphoric acid amide, phenylphosphoric acid amide), a hydroxy group, a mercapto group, a halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), a cyano group, a sulfo group, a carboxyl group, a nitro group, a hydroxamic acid group, a sulfino group, a hydrazino group, an imino group, a heterocyclic group (preferably having from 1 to 30 carbon atoms; more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and containing, for example, a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom as the heteroatom, e.g., imidazolyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, furyl, thienyl, piperidyl, morpholino, benzoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiazolyl, carbazolyl, azepinyl) and a silyl group (preferably having from 3 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably from 3 to 30 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 3 to 24 carbon atoms, e.g., trimethylsilyl, triphenylsilyl). These substituents each may be further substituted. When two or more substituents are present, these may be the same or different and if possible, these substituents may combine with each other to form a ring. Also, a plurality of betaine structures may be contained through R_{1B}, R_{2B}, R_{3B} or

L.

In the betaine compound for use in the present invention, at least one of R_{1B} to R_{3B} and L contains a group having 8 or more carbon atoms. In particular, R_{1B}, R_{2B} or 5 R_{3B} preferably contains a long-chain alkyl group.

Formula (6):



wherein R, L, q have the same meanings as in formula (1), p1 represents an integer of 0 to 3 (preferably 2 or less), 10 r1 represents an integer of 1 to 3 (preferably 2 or less), M¹ is an alkali metal cation or a hydrogen atom, provided that p1+r1 is 3, and when p1 is 2 or more, R_s may be the same or different.

Formulae (1) and (6) are described below:

15. In the formulae, R represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group (which may be substituted; preferably an alkyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl, octyl, dodecyl, cetyl, stearyl, oleyl), an aryl group (which may be substituted; preferably an aryl group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, e.g., 20 phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, cumyl, dodecylphenyl) or a heterocyclic group (which may be substituted; preferably a heterocyclic group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, e.g., pyridyl, quinolyl) and R_s may combine with each other to 25 form a cyclic structure. R is preferably an alkyl group.

L represents a divalent or greater valent linking group. L is preferably a divalent or greater valent linking group containing an alkylene group or an arylene group as a fundamental constitution unit. In the linking 5 main chain part, a heteroatom such as oxygen atom, sulfur atom and nitrogen atom may be contained.

R and L each may be substituted by various substituents. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more 10 preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., methyl, ethyl, iso-propyl, tert-butyl, n-octyl, n-decyl, n-hexadecyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl), an alkenyl group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., vinyl, allyl, 2-butenyl, 3-pentenyl), an 15 alkynyl group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., propargyl, 3-pentynyl), an aryl group (preferably having from 6 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 6 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., phenyl, p-methylphenyl, naphthyl), an amino group 20 (preferably having from 0 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 0 to 12 carbon atoms, still more preferably 25 from 0 to 8 carbon atoms, still more preferably

from 0 to 6 carbon atoms, e.g., amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, diphenylamino, dibenzylamino), an alkoxy group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, still 5 more preferably from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy), an aryloxy group (preferably having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 6 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 6 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., phenoxy, 2-naphthoxy), an acyl group (preferably 10 having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., acetyl, benzoyl, formyl, pivaloyl), an alkoxycarbonyl group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still 15 more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl), an aryloxycarbonyl group (preferably having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 7 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 7 to 10 carbon atoms, e.g., phenoxy carbonyl), an acyloxy group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still more 20 preferably from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, e.g., acetoxy, benzyloxy), an acylamino group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, 25

e.g., acetylamino, benzoylamino), an alkoxy carbonylamino group (preferably having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 2 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methoxycarbonylamino), an 5 aryloxycarbonylamino group (preferably having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 7 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 7 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., phenoxy carbonylamino), a sulfonylamino group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., 10 methylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino), a sulfamoyl group (preferably having from 0 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 0 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 0 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., sulfamoyl, 15 methylsulfamoyl, dimethylsulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl), a carbamoyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., carbamoyl, methylcarbamoyl, diethylcarbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl), an 20 alkylthio group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methylthio, ethylthio), an arylthio group (preferably having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 6 to 16 carbon atoms, 25 still more preferably from 6 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g.,

phenylthio), a sulfonyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., mesyl, tosyl), a sulfinyl group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., methylsulfinyl, phenylsulfinyl), a ureido group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., ureido, methylureido, phenylureido), a phosphoric acid amide group (preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g., diethylphosphoric acid amide, phenylphosphoric acid amide), a hydroxy group, a mercapto group, a halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), a cyano group, a sulfo group, a carboxyl group, a nitro group, a hydroxamic acid group, a sulfino group, a hydrazino group, an imino group, a heterocyclic group (preferably having from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and containing, for example, a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom as the heteroatom, e.g., imidazolyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, furyl, thieryl, piperidyl, morpholino, benzoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiazolyl, carbazolyl, azepinyl) and a silyl group (preferably having

from 3 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably from 3 to 30 carbon atoms, still more preferably from 3 to 24 carbon atoms, e.g., trimethylsilyl, triphenylsilyl). These substituents each may be further substituted. When two or 5 more substituents are present, these may be the same or different and if possible, these substituents may combine with each other to form a ring. Also, a plurality of betaine structures may be contained through R or L.

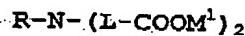
M represents a hydrogen atom, an alkali metal cation 10 (e.g., sodium ion, potassium ion, lithium ion, cesium ion), an ammonium ion or an aminic organic cation (in the case of a primary, secondary or tertiary amine, this is a protonated amine, for example, protonated methylamine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, diazabicycloundecene, diazabicyclooctane, piperidine, 15 pyrrolidine, morpholine, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine, pyridine, pyrazine, aniline or N,N-dimethylaniline; in the case of a quaternary ammonium salt, this is, for example, tetramethylammonium ion, tetraethylammonium 20 ion, trimethylbenzylammonium ion, methylpyridinium ion or benzylpyridinium ion). M is preferably an alkali metal ion or a hydrogen atom.

q represents an integer of 1 or more (preferably 5 or less, more preferably 2 or less), r represents an integer 25 of 1 to 4 (preferably 1 or 2), p represents an integer of 0

to 4 (preferably 1 or 2), and p+r is 3 or 4. When p+r is 4, the N atom becomes a quaternary ammonium atom and one of Ms becomes an anion in the dissociated state. When m is 2 or more, Ls may be the same or different. When r is 2 or more 5 L-(COOM)_{qs} may be the same or different. When p is 2 or more, Rs may be the same or different.

Furthermore, R or L preferably contains a hydrocarbon group having 8 or more carbon atoms. The betaine compound is most preferably a compound represented by the following 10 formula (7):

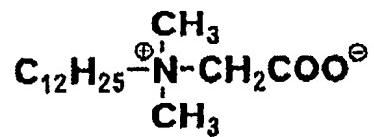
Formula (7):



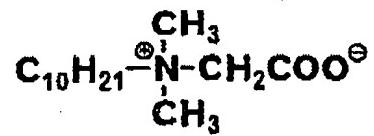
wherein R, L and M¹ have the same meanings as in formula (6). Two (L-COOM¹)₂ may be the same or different (two Ls 15 or two Ms may be the same or different). R is preferably an alkyl group and L is preferably an alkylene group.

Preferred examples of the betaine compound are set forth below, however, the present invention is of course not limited thereto.

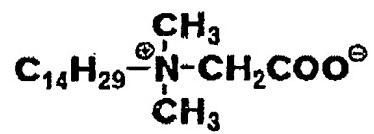
X1-1



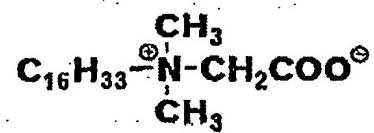
X1-2



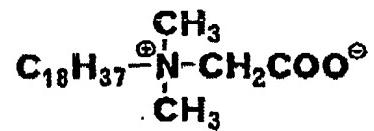
X1-3



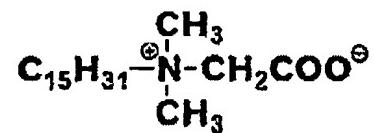
X1-4



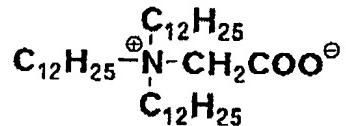
X1-5



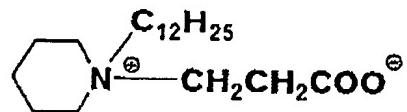
X1-6



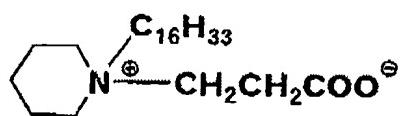
X1-7



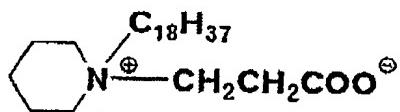
X1-8



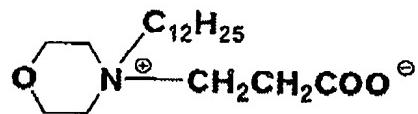
X1-9



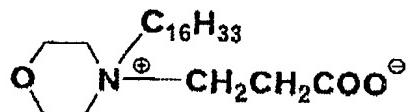
X1-10



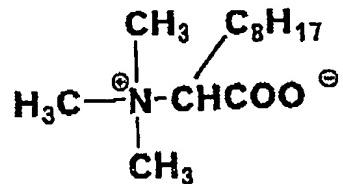
X1-11



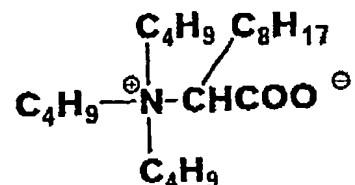
X1-12



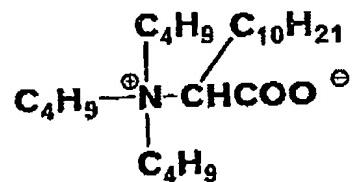
X1-13



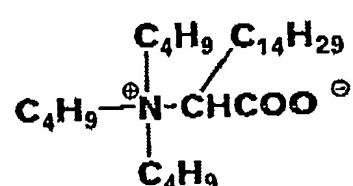
X1-14



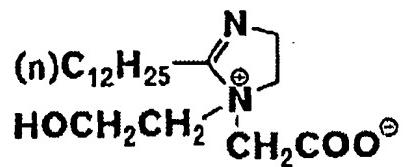
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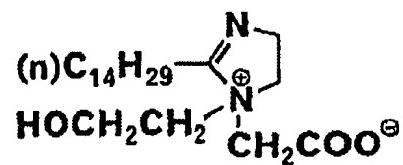
X1-16



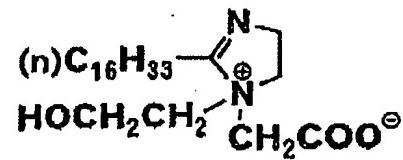
X1-17



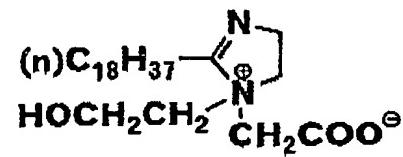
X1-18



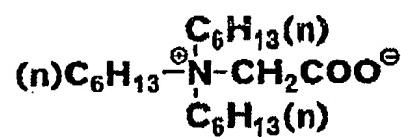
X1-19



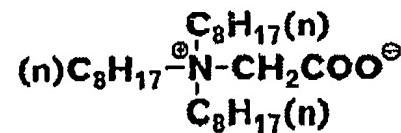
X1-20



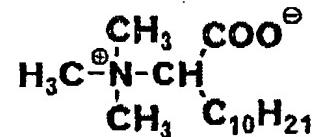
X1-21



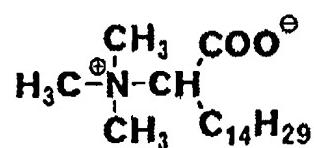
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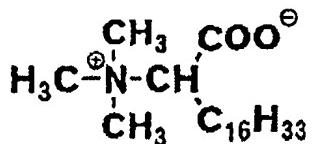
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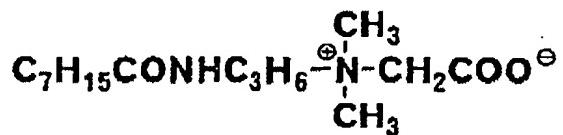
X1-24



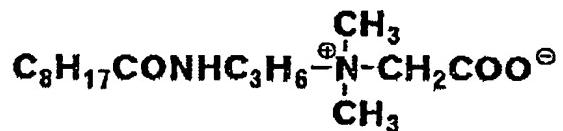
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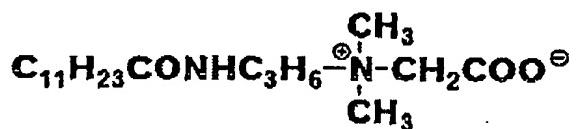
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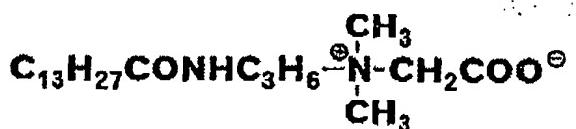
X1-27



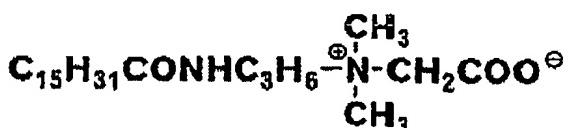
X1-28



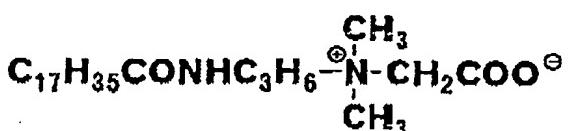
X1-29



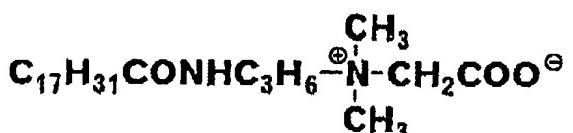
X1-30



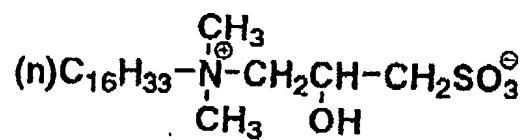
X1-31



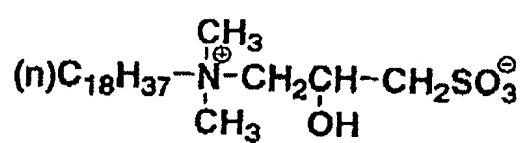
X1-32



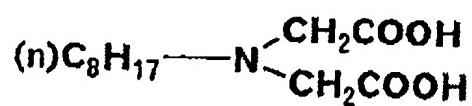
X1-33



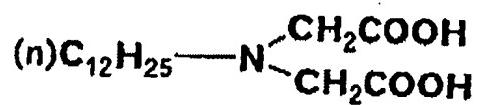
X1-34



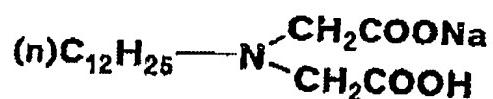
X2-1



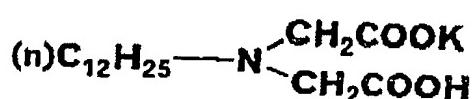
X2-2



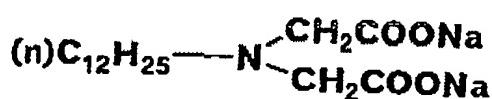
X2-3



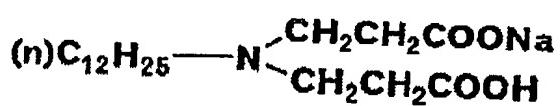
X2-4



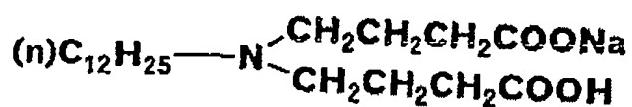
X2-5



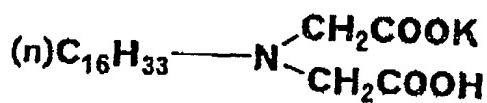
X2-6

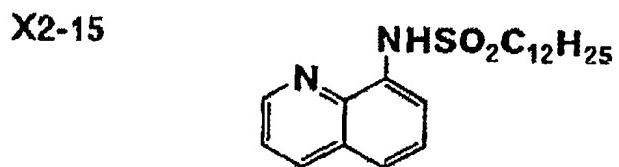
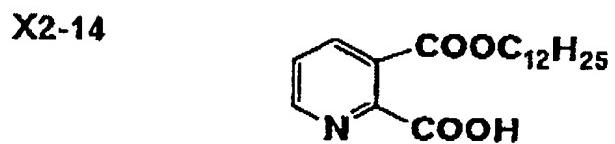
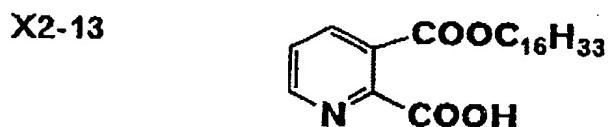
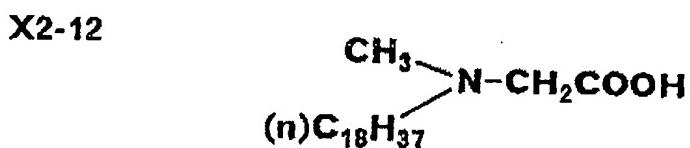
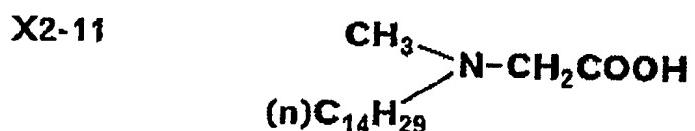
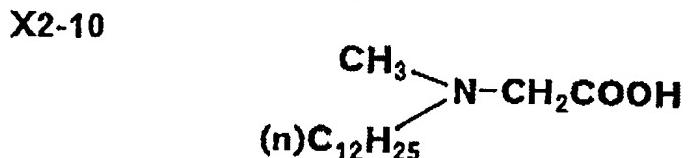
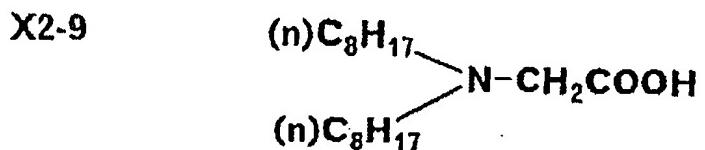


X2-7

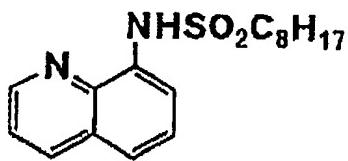


X2-8

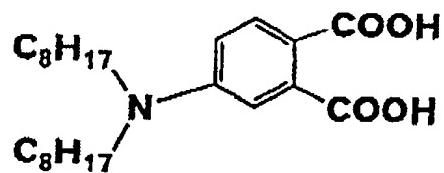




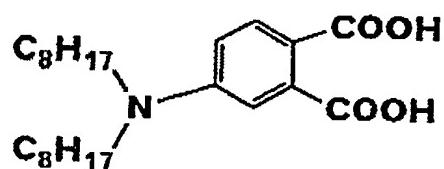
X2-16



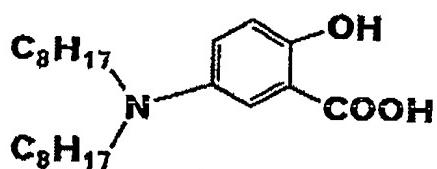
X2-17



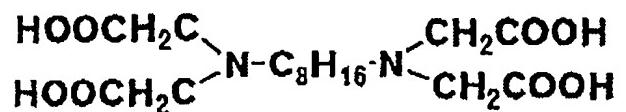
X2-18



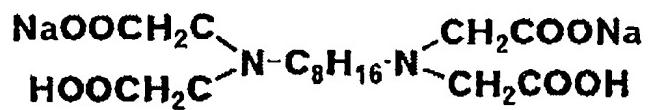
X2-19



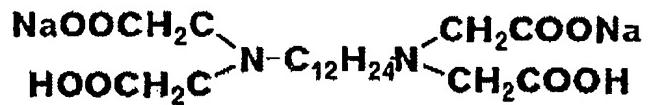
X2-20



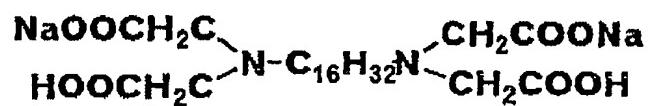
X2-21



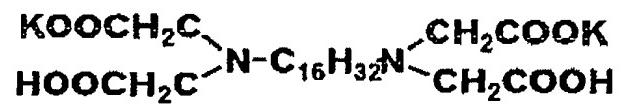
X2-22



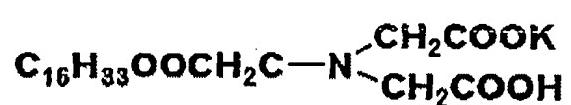
X2-23



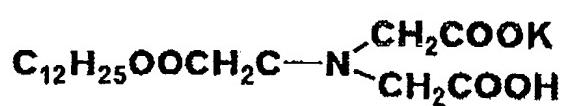
X2-24



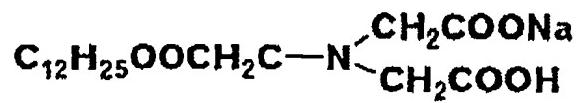
X2-25



X2-26



X2-27



The betaine compound may be added in any amount as long as the effect of the present invention is provided, however, the amount added is preferably from 0.001 to 50 mass% (weight%), more preferably from 0.01 to 20 mass%, in
5 the ink composition.

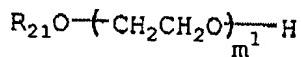
The nonionic surfactant is described below.

The nonionic surfactant means a surfactant containing no ionic group as the polar group. The water-solubilizing group contained in this surfactant is generally a polyether 10 group. The surfactant in general has a polyoxyethylene group and alkyl or aryl ether derivatives thereof are generally used.

In particular, the compounds represented by formulae (2) to (4) are preferred.

15 The compounds represented by the following formulae (2) and (3) are described in detail below.

Formula (2):



In formula (2), R_{21} represents an alkyl group having 20 from 5 to 40 carbon atoms, preferably from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, which may be linear or branched and may be substituted. Examples of the group which can be substituted to the alkyl group represented by R_{21} include an aryl group (e.g., phenyl, o-tolyl, p-tolyl, p-tert-butylphenyl), an alkoxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, n-

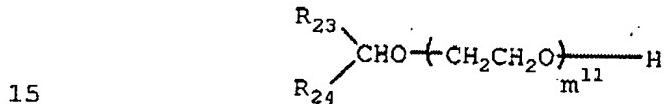
'butoxy) and a halogen atom (e.g., chlorine, bromine).

Specific examples of the alkyl group represented by R₂₁ include n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, n-decyl, n-dodecyl, n-pentadecyl, n-octadecyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 1-ethylpentyl, 1-n-butylpentyl, 1-n-pentylhexyl, 1-n-hexylheptyl, 1-n-heptyloctyl, 1-n-octylnonyl, 6-methoxyhexyl and 2-phenylethyl.

m¹ represents an average addition molar number of ethylene oxide and is a number of 2 to 40, preferably from 3 to 30, more preferably from 3 to 20.

Among the compounds represented by formula (2) of the present invention, preferred is a compound represented by the following formula (2-1):

Formula (2-1):



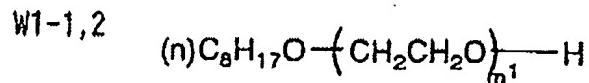
wherein R₂₃ and R₂₄ each is a saturated hydrocarbon having from 4 to 10 carbon atoms, the total number of carbons in R₂₃ and R₂₄ is from 8 to 18, and m¹¹ is from 3 to 20.

Examples of the saturated hydrocarbon having from 4 to 10 carbon atoms represented by R₂₃ and R₂₄ include n-butyl, i-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-nonyl and n-decyl. The total number of carbons in R₁₁ and R₁₂ is from 8 to 18, preferably from 8 to 16, and m¹¹ is

from 3 to 20, preferably from 5 to 20, more preferably from 6 to 18.

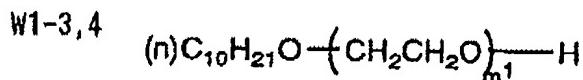
Specific examples of the compound represented by formula (2) are set forth below, however, the present invention is not limited thereto.

Specific Examples of Formula (2) :



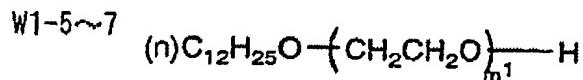
$$W1-1 : m^1 = 5$$

$$W1-2 : m^1 = 10$$



$$W1-3 : m^1 = 10$$

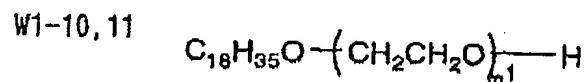
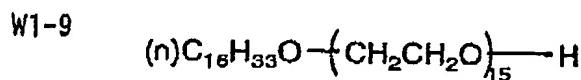
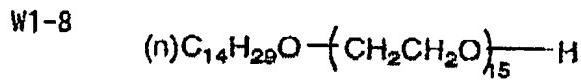
$$W1-4 : m^1 = 15$$



$$W1-5 : m^1 = 10$$

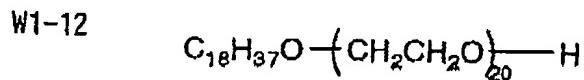
$$W1-6 : m^1 = 15$$

$$W1-7 : m^1 = 20$$



$$W1-10 : m^1 = 12$$

$$W1-11 : m^1 = 25$$



Specific examples of the compound represented by formula (2-1) are set forth below, however, the present invention is not limited thereto.

5

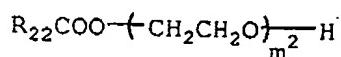
[Table 1]

Specific Examples of Compound Represented by Formula (2-1)

NO.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	m ¹¹
W1-13	(n) C ₄ H ₉	(n) C ₄ H ₉	3
W1-14	(i) C ₄ H ₉	(i) C ₄ H ₉	5
W1-15	(i) C ₄ H ₉	(i) C ₄ H ₉	9.5
W1-16	(i) C ₄ H ₉	(i) C ₄ H ₉	11.4
W1-17	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	8
W1-18	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	10
W1-19	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	11.4
W1-20	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	13.5
W1-21	(n) C ₅ H ₁₁	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	15
W1-22	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	10
W1-23	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	13.6
W1-24	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	15.8
W1-25	(n) C ₆ H ₁₃	(n) C ₇ H ₁₅	16
W1-26	(n) C ₇ H ₁₅	(n) C ₇ H ₁₅	15
W1-27	(n) C ₇ H ₁₅	(n) C ₇ H ₁₅	16.5
W1-28	(n) C ₈ H ₁₇	(n) C ₈ H ₁₇	14
W1-29	(n) C ₈ H ₁₇	(n) C ₈ H ₁₇	17.6
W1-30	(n) C ₈ H ₁₇	(n) C ₁₀ H ₂₁	20

The compound represented by formula (3) is described below.

Formula (3) :

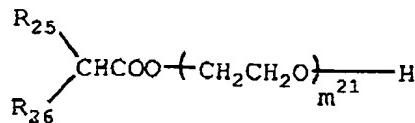


In formula (3), R_{22} represents an alkyl group having
5 from 5 to 40 carbon atoms, preferably from 5 to 30 carbon
atoms, which may be linear or branched and may be
substituted. Examples of the group which can be
substituted to the alkyl group represented by R_{22} include
an aryl group (e.g., phenyl, o-tolyl, p-tolyl, p-tert-
10 butylphenyl), an alkoxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, n-
butoxy) and a halogen atom (e.g., chlorine, bromine).
Specific examples of the alkyl group represented by R_{22}
include n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, n-decyl, n-dodecyl, n-
pentadecyl, n-octadecyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 1-ethylpentyl, 1-n-
15 butylheptyl, 1-n-hexylnonyl, 1-n-heptyldecyl, 1-n-
octyldodecyl, 1-n-decyldodecyl, 6-methoxyhexyl and 2-
phenylethyl.

m^2 represents an average addition molar number of
ethylene oxide and is a number of 2 to 40, preferably from
20 3 to 30, more preferably from 4 to 20.

Among the compounds represented by formula (3) of the
present invention, preferred is a compound represented by
the following formula (3-1):

Formula (3-1):

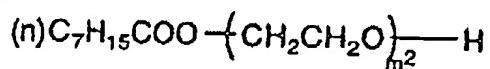


In formula (3-1), R_{25} and R_{26} each is a saturated hydrocarbon group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably from 4 to 13 carbon atoms. Examples of the saturated hydrocarbon group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms represented by R_{25} and R_{26} include ethyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-nonyl, n-decyl, n-dodecyl, n-hexadecyl and n-octadecyl. m^{21} represents an average addition molar number of ethylene oxide and is a number of 2 to 40, preferably from 3 to 30.

Specific examples of the compound represented by formula (3) are set forth below, however, the present invention is not limited thereto.

Specific Examples of formula (3) :

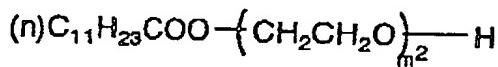
W2-1,2



W2-1 : $m^2=10$

W2-2 : $m^2=15$

W2-3~5

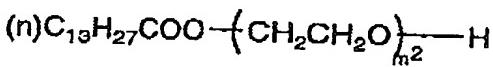


W2-3 : $m^2=10$

W2-4 : $m^2=15$

W2-5 : $m^2=20$

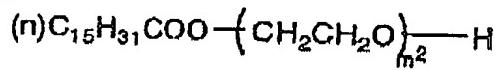
W2-6~7



W2-6 : $m^2=10$

W2-7 : $m^2=15$

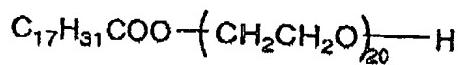
W2-8,9



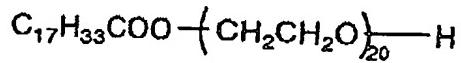
W2-8 : $m^2=10$

W2-9 : $m^2=15$

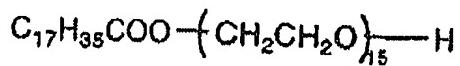
W2-10



W2-11



W2-12



Specific examples of the compound represented by formula (3-1) are set forth below, however, the present invention is not limited thereto.

5

[Table 2]

Specific Examples of Compound Represented by Formula (3-1)

NO.	R ²¹	R ²²	m ²¹
W2-13	C ₂ H ₅	C ₄ H ₉	3
W2-14	C ₂ H ₅	C ₄ H ₉	5
W2-15	C ₄ H ₉	C ₆ H ₁₃	9.5
W2-16	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₈ H ₁₇	5
W2-17	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₈ H ₁₇	8
W2-18	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₈ H ₁₇	10
W2-19	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₈ H ₁₇	11.4
W2-20	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₈ H ₁₇	12.5
W2-21	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₈ H ₁₇	15
W2-22	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₈ H ₁₇	25
W2-23	C ₇ H ₁₅	C ₉ H ₁₉	14
W2-24	C ₇ H ₁₅	C ₉ H ₁₉	15
W2-25	C ₇ H ₁₅	C ₉ H ₁₉	20
W2-26	C ₇ H ₁₅	C ₉ H ₁₉	25
W2-27	C ₈ H ₁₇	C ₁₀ H ₂₁	30
W2-28	C ₁₀ H ₂₁	C ₁₂ H ₂₅	20
W2-29	C ₁₀ H ₂₁	C ₁₂ H ₂₅	25
W2-30	C ₁₀ H ₂₁	C ₁₃ H ₂₇	20
W2-31	C ₁₀ H ₂₁	C ₁₃ H ₂₇	25
W2-32	C ₁₀ H ₂₁	C ₁₃ H ₂₇	40

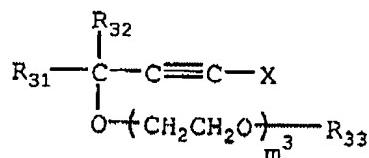
The compounds represented by formulae (2) and (3) of

the present invention can be synthesized by a known method, for example, the method described in Takehiko Fujimoto, Shin-Kaimenn Kasseizai Nyumon (New Guide to Surfactants), thoroughly revised, pp. 94-107 (1992). In the present 5 invention, only one of the compounds represented by formulae (2) and (3) may be used or two or more different compounds may be used.

The surfactant represented by formula (4) is described below.

10 A surfactant is used for adjusting the liquid property of ink to enhance the ejection stability of ink and by this adjustment, an ink composition capable of providing an image ensured with enhancement of water resistance and preventing the printed ink from blurring can be obtained. By incorporating the surfactant represented 15 by formula (4) of the present invention, the ink composition can be additionally favored with less bubbling and reduction in corrosion of the head or member due to an organic solvent.

20 Formula (4):



In formula (4), R_{31} and R_{32} each independently

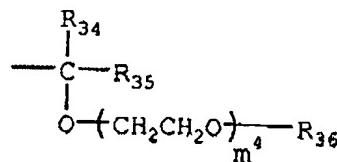
represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms.

More specifically, R₃₁ and R₃₂ each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, butyl, hexyl, octyl, decyl, dodecyl), which may be substituted. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group (e.g., methyl, ethyl isopropyl), an alkoxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy) and a halogen atom (e.g., chlorine, bromine). R₃₁ and R₃₂ each is preferably an unsubstituted linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms. Specific examples thereof include methyl, ethyl, n-butyl, 2-methylbutyl and 2,4-dimethylpentyl.

R₃₂ represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group. The alkyl group and the phenyl group each may be substituted.

Examples of the substituent of the alkyl group represented by R₃₃ include an alkyl group (e.g., methyl, ethyl, isopropyl), an alkoxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy) and a phenyl group. Examples of the substituent of the phenyl group represented by R₂₃ include an alkyl group (e.g., methyl, ethyl, isopropyl), an alkoxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy) and a halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine). R₃₃ is preferably a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, more preferably a hydrogen atom.

X represents a hydrogen atom or



and R₃₄ and R₃₅ each independently represents an alkyl group

5 having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms. Preferred substituents
and specific examples of R₃₄ and R₃₅ are the substituents
and specific examples selected from the same group as R₃₁
and R₃₂. R₃₆ represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group
having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group.

10 Preferred substituents and specific examples thereof are
substituents and specific examples selected from the same
group as R₃₃.

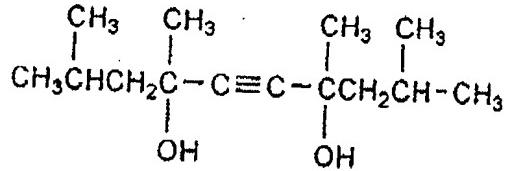
m³ and m⁴ each represents an average addition molar
number of ethylene oxide and m³+m⁴ is from 0 to 100,
15 preferably from 0 to 50, more preferably from 0 to 40.

When m³ is 0, R₃₃ represents a hydrogen atom and when
m⁴ is 0, R₃₆ represents a hydrogen atom. Also, when X
represents a hydrogen atom, m³ represents a number of 1 to
100, preferably from 1 to 50, more preferably from 1 to 40.

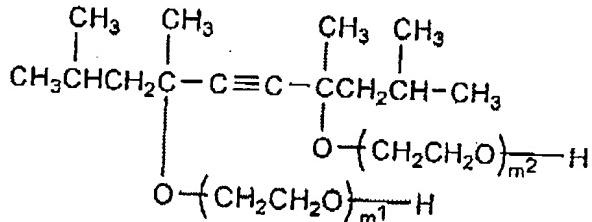
20 Specific examples of the compound represented by
formula (4) are set forth below, however, the present
invention is not limited thereto.

Specific Examples of Compound of Formula (4) :

W4-1



W4-2~6



$$W4-2 : m^1+m^2=1.3$$

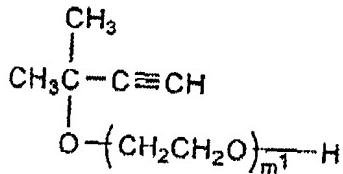
$$W4-3 : m^1+m^2=3.5$$

$$W4-4 : m^1+m^2=10$$

$$W4-5 : m^1+m^2=20$$

$$W4-6 : m^1+m^2=30$$

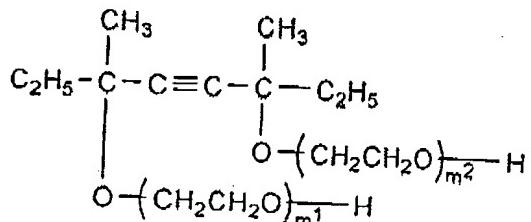
W4-7, 8



$$W5-7 : m^1=5$$

$$W5-8 : m^1=10$$

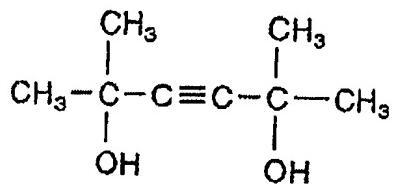
W4-9, 10



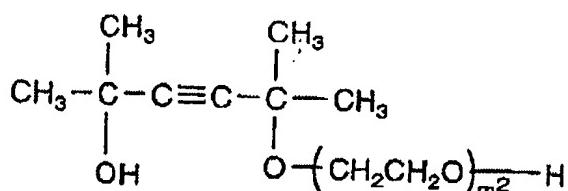
$$W4-9 : m^1+m^2=3$$

$$W4-10 : m^1+m^2=10$$

W4-11

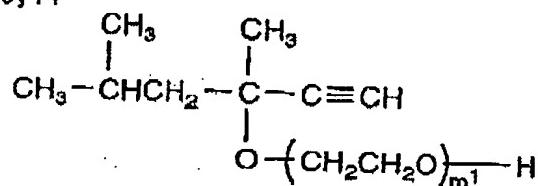


W4-12



$$m^2=3$$

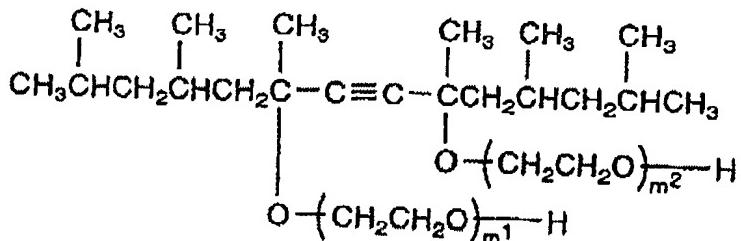
W4-13,14



$$W4-13 : m^1=5$$

$$W4-14 : m^1=10$$

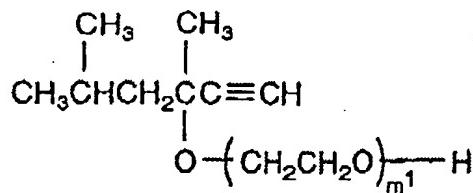
W4-15,16



$$W4-15 : m^1+m^2=8$$

$$W4-16 : m^1+m^2=20$$

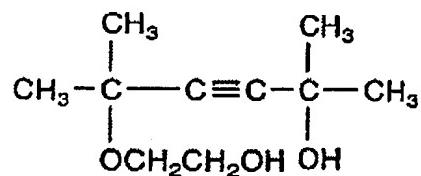
W4-17, 18



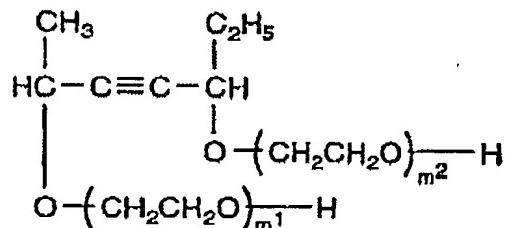
W4-17 : $m^1=5$

W4-18 : $m^1=10$

W4-19



W4-20



$$m^1+m^2=2$$

The compound represented by formula (4) of the present invention can be easily available as a commercial product and specific examples thereof include Surfynol 61, 82, 104, 420, 440, 465, 485, 504, CT-111, CT-121, CT-131, 5 CT-136, CT-141, CT-151, CT-171, CT-324, DF-37, DF-58, DF-75, DF-110D, DF-210, GA, OP-340, PSA-204, PSA-216, PSA-336, SE, SE-F, Dynol 604 (produced by Nissin Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. and Air Products), Olfine A, B, AK-02, CT-151W, E1004, E1010, P, SPC, STG, Y and E2W (produced by Nissin Chemical 10 Industry Co., Ltd.).

The compound represented by formula (4) of the present invention can be synthesized by a known method, for example, the method described in Takehiko Fujimoto, Shin-Kaimenn Kasseizai Nyumon (New Guide to Surfactants), thoroughly revised, pp. 94-107 (1992). In the present 15 invention, only one of the compounds represented by formula (4) may be used or two or more different compounds may be used.

The nonionic surfactant can be added in an amount over a wide range, but the amount added is preferably from 20 0.001 to 50 mass%, more preferably from 0.01 to 20 mass%, in the ink composition.

The ink for use in the inkjet ink set of the present invention is an ink obtained by dissolving or dispersing a 25 dye in water and a water-soluble organic solvent. In

particular, an aqueous solution-type ink using a water-soluble dye is preferred. In the ink set, the ink having the betaine compound and the nonionic surfactant may have any color.

5 When the betaine compound of the present invention is used, a bubble is sometimes generated in the ink. This bubble gives rise to the printing defect at the inkjet recording. This problem can be overcome by adding a compound having an action of eliminating bubbles (defoaming agent) to the ink.

10 Various defoaming agents such as pluronic defoaming agent (polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene type defoaming agent) and silicone-type defoaming agent can be used.

15 The ink for use in the ink set of the present invention is an ink obtained by dissolving or dispersing a dye in water and a water-soluble organic solvent. In particular, an aqueous solution-type ink using a water-soluble dye is preferred. In the ink set, the ink having the betaine compound and the nonionic surfactant may have

20 any color.

As for the water-soluble dye, dyes such as magenta dyes described in JP-A-2002-371214 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application"), and phthalocyanine dyes described in
25 International Publication Nos. 02/060994 and 03/062324 are

preferably used. Preferred cyanine dye, magenta dye, yellow dye and black dye are described in detail below.

The present inventors have made intensive investigations on the inkjet recording ink and found that 5 the properties required of the dye are 1) to give a good color hue and be free of change in the color hue (solvate), 2) to exhibit excellent fastness (to light, ozone, NO_x, solvent, oil and water), 3) to be safe (not carcinogenic by AMES, not irritating to skin and easily degradable), 4) to 10 be inexpensive, 5) to have high ε, 6) to be highly soluble, and 7) to have strong fixing property to media.

The properties required of the ink and conc. ink are 1) to be uniform irrespective of the temperature and aging, 2) to be less contaminated, 3) to exhibit good permeation 15 to media, 4) to be uniform in the hitting size, 5) to be usable for all types of paper, 6) to be easily prepared, 7) to ensure no ejection error, less bubbling and facilitated defoaming, and 8) to be stably ejected.

The properties required of the image is 1) to be 20 clear without blurring, discoloration and beading, 2) to have scratch resistance, 3) to have high and uniform gloss, 4) to have good image preservability and excellent balance in color fading, 5) to be quickly dried, 6) to be printed at a high speed, and 7) to have no image density dependency 25 in the color fading ratio.

The properties required of the inkjet recording ink is to be excellent in both light fastness and ozone resistance and small in the change of color hue and surface state (less generation of bronze and less precipitation of dye). With respect to the light fastness (OD1.0), the light fastness without UV filter on Epson PM Photographic Image-Receiving Paper by Xe of 87,000 lx (cd sr/m²) is preferably 90% or more in terms of the residual color ratio for 3 days. Also, the dye residual ratio for 14 days is 10 preferably 85% or more. With respect to the ozone resistance, the ozone resistance (OD1.0) under the condition of 5 ppm or less of ozone is preferably 60% or more, more preferably 70% or more, still more preferably 80% or more, in terms of the dye residual ratio for one day.

15 Also, the dye residual ratio for 5 days is preferably 25% or more, more preferably 40% or more, still more preferably 50% or more. Samples varied in the amount of the dye coated are prepared by GTC and the amount of Cu element contained in the dye is measured by a fluorescent X ray.

20 The Cu ion becomes detached to tend to leave from an print, as a result of decomposition of a phthalocyanine dye. The amount of the salt present in an actual print is preferably 10 mg/m² or less in terms of Cu ion. The amount of Cu flowed out from the print is determined by forming an 25 entire cyan solid image having a phthalate amount of 20

mg/m² or less in terms of Cu ion, color-fading this image with ozone and analyzing the amount of ion flowed out into water. Incidentally, all Cu compounds are trapped by the image-receiving material before the color fading. The
5 amount of ion flowed out into water is preferably 20% or less of all dyes.

Conventional phthalocyanine dyes used for the inkjet ink are derived from an unsubstituted phthalocyanine through sulfonation and these are a mixture which cannot be
10 specified in the number and positions of substituents. On the other hand, the dye for use in the inkjet recording ink of the present invention is a phthalocyanine dye which can be specified in the number and positions of substituents.
The first structural feature is that the dye is a water-soluble phthalocyanine dye obtained by not passing through sulfonation of an unsubstituted phthalocyanine. The second structural feature is that the dye has an electron-withdrawing group at the β -position of a benzene ring of phthalocyanine, preferably at the β -position of all benzene
20 rings. Specifically, useful dyes are those where a sulfonyl group is substituted (see, JP-A-2002-249677 and Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-190214), a sulfamoyl group in general is substituted (see, Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-24352 and JP-A-2003-3109), a
25 heterocyclic sulfamoyl group is substituted (see, JP-A-

2002-294097 and JP-A-2003-3086), a heterocyclic sulfonyl group is substituted (see, JP-A-2002-275386 and JP-A-2003-3099), a specific sulfamoyl group is substituted (see, JP-A-2002-256167), a carbonyl group is substituted (see, JP-A-5 2003-213153), or a specific substituent for enhancing the solubility or ink stability or preventing the bronze phenomenon, such as substituent having an asymmetric carbon (see, JP-A-2003-213168) or Li salt (see, JP-A-2003-213167), is substituted.

10 The first physical feature of the dye for use in the inkjet recording ink of the present invention is to have a high oxidation potential. The oxidation potential is preferably nobler than 1.00 V, more preferably nobler than 1.1 V, and most preferably nobler than 1.15 V. The second 15 physical feature is to have a strong aggregation property. Specifically, the dye having this property includes those where the aggregation of oil-soluble dyes is specified (see, JP-A-2001-342373) or the aggregation of water-soluble dyes is specified (see, JP-A-2002-309118).

20 Preferred embodiments of the ink of the present invention are:

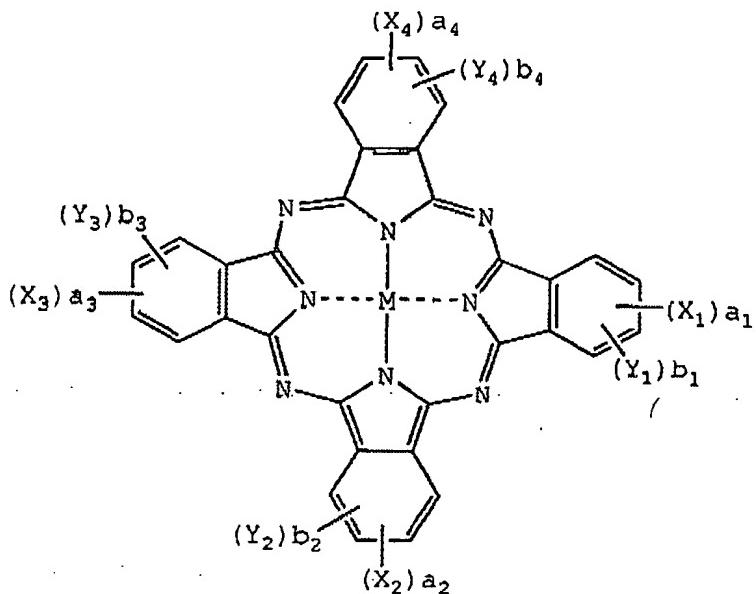
1) a cyan ink where the light fastness without UV filter on Epson PM Photographic Image-Receiving Paper by Xe of 87,000 lx [cd sr/m²] is 90% or more in terms of the 25 residual color ratio for 3 days;

2) a cyan ink where after storage in an ozone environment of 5 ppm for 24 hours, the monochromatic site printed by using a monochrome (cyan) ink to give a cyan reflection density of 0.9 to 1.1 in a Status A filter has a
5 dye residual ratio (density after color fading/initial density \times 100) of 60% (preferably 80%) or more;

3) a cyan ink where after ozone discoloration under the conditions of 2, the amount of Cu ion flowed out into water is 20% or less of all dyes; and

10 4) a cyan ink having permeability such that the amount of ink permeated into a specific image-receiving paper is 30% or more of the upper portion of the image-receiving layer.

The dye contained in the inkjet recording ink of the present invention is a phthalocyanine dye, preferably a water-soluble dye having an oxidation potential nobler than 1.0, more preferably a dye having ozone gas fastness satisfying the above-described conditions, still more preferably a phthalocyanine dye represented by the
20 following formula (CI):



In formula (CI), X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4 each independently
 5 represents $-SO-Z_c$, $-SO_2-Z_c$, $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$, a sulfo group, $-CONR_{1c}R_{2c}$ or $-CO_2R_{1c}$. Among these substituents, preferred are $-SO-Z_c$, $-SO_2-Z_c$, $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$ and $-CONR_{1c}R_{2c}$, more preferred are $-SO_2-Z_c$ and $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$, and most preferred is $-SO_2-Z_c$. In the case where a_1 to a_4 showing the number of
 10 substituents each represents a number of 2 or more, a plurality of substituents X_1 , X_2 , X_3 or X_4 may be the same or different and each independently represents any one of the above-described groups. X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4 may be completely the same substituents, may be substituents of
 15 the same kind but partially different as in the case, for example, where X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4 all are $-SO_2-Z_c$ and Z_c s are

different from each other, or may include substituents different from each other, for example, $-SO_2-Z_c$ and $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$.

The phthalocyanine dye is a dye having fastness but 5 this dye is known to be inferior in the fastness to ozone gas when used as a dye for inkjet recording.

In the present invention, an electron-withdrawing group is preferably introduced into the phthalocyanine skeleton to render the oxidation potential nobler than 1.0 10 V (vs SCE) and thereby reduce the reactivity with ozone which is an electrophilic agent. A nobler oxidation potential is more preferred and the oxidation potential is more preferably nobler than 1.1 V (vs SCE), and most preferably nobler than 1.15 V (vs SCE).

15 The oxidation potential value (E_{ox}) can be easily measured by one skilled in the art and the method therefor is described, for example, in P. Delahay, New Instrumental Methods in Electrochemistry, Interscience Publishers (1954), A.J. Bard et al., Electrochemical Methods, John Wiley & Sons (1980), and Akira Fujishima et al., Denkikagaku Sokutei Ho (Electrochemical Measuring Method), Gihodo Shuppan Sha (1984).

20 More specifically, a test sample is dissolved to a concentration of 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} mol/liter in a solvent such as dimethylformamide or acetonitrile containing a 25

supporting electrolyte such as sodium perchlorate or tetrapropylammonium perchlorate and the oxidation potential is measured as a value to SCE (saturated calomel electrode) by using a cyclic voltammetry or the like. This value 5 sometimes deviates on the order of tens of millivolt due to the effect of liquid junction potential, liquid resistance of sample solution, or the like, however, the reproducibility of potential can be guaranteed by adding a standard sample (for example, hydroquinone).

10 In order to univocally specify the potential, in the present invention, the value (vs SCE) measured in a dimethylformamide (concentration of dye: 0.001 mol dm⁻³) containing 0.1 mol dm⁻³ of tetrapropylammonium perchlorate as the supporting electrolyte is used as the oxidation 15 potential of the dye.

The E_{ox} (oxidation potential) value indicates the transferability of an electron from the sample to the electrode and as the value is larger (the oxidation potential is nobler), the electron is less transferable 20 from the sample to the electrode, in other words, the oxidation less occurs. As for the relationship with the structure of compound, the oxidation potential becomes nobler when an electron-withdrawing group is introduced, and becomes baser when an electron-donating group is 25 introduced. In the present invention, the oxidation

potential is preferably rendered nobler by introducing an electron-withdrawing group into the phthalocyanine skeleton so as to reduce the reactivity with ozone which is an electrophilic agent. When the Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value as a measure for the electron-withdrawing property or electron-donating property of substituent is used, the oxidation potential can be rendered nobler by introducing a substituent having a large σ_p value, such as sulfinyl group, sulfonyl group and sulfamoyl group.

Also for the purpose of such potential control, the phthalocyanine dye represented by formula (CI) is preferably used.

The phthalocyanine dye having the above-described oxidation potential is apparently a cyanine dye excellent in both the light fastness and the ozone resistance, because this dye satisfies those conditions for light fastness and ozone resistance.

The phthalocyanine dye (preferably the phthalocyanine dye represented by formula (CI)) for use in the present invention is described in detail below.

In formula (CI), X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4 each independently represents $-SO-Z_c$, $-SO_2-Z_c$, $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$, a sulfo group, $-CONR_{1c}R_{2c}$ or $-CO_2R_{1c}$. Among these substituents, preferred are $-SO-Z_c$, $-SO_2-Z_c$, $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$ and $-CONR_{1c}R_{2c}$, more preferred are $-SO_2-Z_c$ and $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$, and most preferred is

$-\text{SO}_2-\text{Z}_c$. In the case where a_1 to a_4 showing the number of substituents each represents a number of 2 or more, a plurality of substituents X_1 , X_2 , X_3 or X_4 may be the same or different and each independently represents any one of 5 the above-described groups. X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4 may be completely the same substituents, may be substituents of the same kind but partially different as in the case, for example, where X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4 all are $-\text{SO}_2-\text{Z}_c$ and Z_c s are different from each other, or may include substituents 10 differing from each other, for example, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{Z}_c$ and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{1c}\text{R}_{2c}$.

Each Z_c independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl 15 group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, preferably a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or unsubstituted 20 heterocyclic group, and most preferably a substituted alkyl group, a substituted aryl group or a substituted heterocyclic group.

R_{1c} and R_{2c} each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a 25 substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group, a

substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, preferably a hydrogen atom, a
5 substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, most preferably a hydrogen atom, a substituted alkyl group, a substituted aryl group or a substituted heterocyclic group. However, it is not
10 preferred that R_{1c} and R_{2c} both are a hydrogen atom.

The substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group represented by R_{1c} , R_{2c} and Z_c is preferably an alkyl group having from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably a branched alkyl group because the solubility of dye and the
15 stability of ink are improved, still more preferably an alkyl group having an asymmetric carbon (use in the racemic form). Examples of the substituent include those described later as the substituent when Z_c , R_{1c} , R_{2c} , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 can further have a substituent. In particular, a hydroxyl
20 group, an ether group, an ester group, a cyano group, an amido group and a sulfonamido group are preferred because the aggregating property and fastness of dye are enhanced. Other than these, the alkyl group may be substituted by a halogen atom or an ionic hydrophilic group. Incidentally,
25 the number of carbon atoms in the alkyl group does not

contain carbon atoms of substituents and this applies to other groups.

The substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group represented by R_{1c} , R_{2c} and Z_c is preferably a cycloalkyl group having from 5 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably a cycloalkyl group having an asymmetric carbon (use in the racemic form) because the solubility of dye and the stability of ink are improved. Examples of the substituent include those described later as the substituent when Z_c , R_{1c} , R_{2c} , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 can further have a substituent. In particular, a hydroxyl group, an ether group, an ester group, a cyano group, an amido group and a sulfonamido group are preferred because the aggregating property and fastness of dye are enhanced. Other than these, the cycloalkyl group may be substituted by a halogen atom or an ionic hydrophilic group.

The substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group represented by R_{1c} , R_{2c} and Z_c is preferably an alkenyl group having from 2 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably a branched alkenyl group because the solubility of dye and the stability of ink are improved, still more preferably an alkenyl group having an asymmetric carbon (use in the racemic form). Examples of the substituent include those described later as the substituent when Z_c , R_{1c} , R_{2c} , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 can further have a substituent. In particular, a

hydroxyl group, an ether group, an ester group, a cyano group, an amido group and a sulfonamido group are preferred because the aggregating property and fastness of dye are enhanced. Other than these, the alkenyl group may be 5 substituted by a halogen atom or an ionic hydrophilic group.

The substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group represented by R_{1c} , R_{2c} and Z_c is preferably an aralkyl group having from 7 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably a branched aralkyl group because the solubility of dye and 10 the stability of ink are improved, still more preferably an aralkyl group having an asymmetric carbon (use in the racemic form). Examples of the substituent include those described later as the substituent when Z_c , R_{1c} , R_{2c} , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 can further have a substituent. In particular, a 15 hydroxyl group, an ether group, an ester group, a cyano group, an amido group and a sulfonamido group are preferred because the aggregating property and fastness of dye are enhanced. Other than these, the aralkyl group may be substituted by a halogen atom or an ionic hydrophilic group.

20 The substituted or unsubstituted aryl group represented by R_{1c} , R_{2c} and Z_c is preferably an aryl group having from 6 to 30 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include those described later as the substituent when Z_c , R_{1c} , R_{2c} , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 can further 25 have a substituent. In particular, an electron-withdrawing

group is preferred because the dye can have a noble oxidation potential and be improved in the fastness.

Examples of the electron-withdrawing group include those having a positive Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value.

- 5 Among these, preferred are a halogen atom, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, an acylamino group, a sulfonamido group, a sulfamoyl group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, an imido group, an acyl group, a sulfo group and a quaternary ammonium group, more preferred are a
10 cyano group, a carboxyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, an imido group, an acyl group, a sulfo group and a quaternary ammonium group.

The heterocyclic group represented by R_{1c} , R_{2c} and Z_c is preferably a 5- or 6-membered ring and the ring may be further condensed. Also, the heterocyclic group may be an aromatic heterocyclic group or a non-aromatic heterocyclic group. Examples of the heterocyclic group represented by R_{1c} , R_{2c} and Z_c are shown below in the form of a heterocyclic ring by omitting the substitution site. The substitution site is not limited and, for example, in the case of pyridine, the 2-position, 3-position and 4-position can be substituted. Examples include pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, cinnoline, phthalazine, quinoxaline, pyrrole, indole, furan, benzofuran, thiophene, benzothiophene,

pyrazole, imidazole, benzimidazole, triazole, oxazole, benzoxazole, thiazole, benzothiazole, isothiazole, benzisothiazole, thiadiazole, isoxazole, benzisoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, imidazolidine and 5 thiazoline. In particular, an aromatic heterocyclic group is preferred. Preferred examples thereof include, shown in the same manner as above, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazine, pyrazole, imidazole, benzimidazole, triazole, thiazole, benzothiazole, isothiazole, benziso-10 thiazole and thiadiazole. These groups each may have a substituent and examples of the substituent include those described later as the substituent when Z_c , R_{1c} , R_{2c} , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 can further have a substituent. Preferred 15 substituents are the same as the above-described substituents of the aryl group and more preferred substituents are the same as the above-described more preferred substituents of the aryl group.

Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl 20 group, an alkenyl group, an aralkyl group, an aryl group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, an alkylamino group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an acylamino group, an arylamino group, a ureido group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkylthio 25 group, an arylthio group, an alkoxy carbonylamino group, a

sulfonamido group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an azo group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, a silyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an 5 aryloxycarbonylamino group, an imido group, a heterocyclic thio group, a phosphoryl group, an acyl group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group. These groups each may further have a substituent.

Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 each is preferably a hydrogen atom, 10 a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, a cyano group, an alkoxy group, an amido group, a ureido group, a sulfonamido group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano 15 group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom.

When Z_c , R_{1c} , R_{2c} , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 each is a group which can further have a substituent, the group may further have the following substituent.

20 Examples of the substituent include a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a linear or branched aralkyl group having from 7 to 18 carbon atoms, a linear or branched alkenyl group having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a linear or branched alkynyl group having 25 from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a linear or branched cycloalkyl

group having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms, a linear or branched cycloalkenyl group having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms (these groups each is preferably a group having a branched chain because the solubility of dye and the stability of ink are improved, more preferably a group having an asymmetric carbon; specific examples of the groups include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a sec-butyl group, a tert-butyl group, a 2-ethylhexyl group, a 2-methysulfonylethyl group, 10 a 3-phenoxypropyl group, a trifluoromethyl group and a cyclopentyl group), a halogen atom (e.g., chlorine, bromine), an aryl group (e.g., phenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2,4-di-tert-amylphenyl), a heterocyclic group (e.g., imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, 2-furyl, 2-thienyl, 2-15 pyrimidinyl, 2-benzothiazolyl), a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a carboxy group, an amino group, an alkyloxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, 2-methoxyethoxy, 2-methanesulfonylethoxy), an aryloxy group (e.g., phenoxy, 2-methylphenoxy, 4-tert-butylphenoxy, 3-nitrophenoxy, 3-tert-20 butyloxycarbamoylphenoxy, 3-methoxycarbamoyl), an acylamino group (e.g., acetamido, benzamido, 4-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenoxy)butanamido), an alkylamino group (e.g., methylamino, butylamino, diethylamino, methylbutylamino), an anilino group (e.g., phenylamino, 2-chloroanilino), a 25 ureido group (e.g., phenylureido, methylureido, N,N-

dibutylureido), a sulfamoylamino group (e.g., N,N-dipropylsulfamoylamino), an alkylthio group (e.g., methylthio, octylthio, 2-phenoxyethylthio), an arylthio group (e.g., phenylthio, 2-butoxy-5-tert-octylphenylthio,

5 2-carboxyphenylthio), an alkyloxycarbonylamino group (e.g., methoxycarbonylamino), a sulfonamido group (e.g., methane-sulfonamido, benzenesulfonamido, p-toluenesulfonamido), a carbamoyl group (e.g., N-ethylcarbamoyl, N,N-dibutylcarbamoyl), a sulfamoyl group (e.g., N-ethylsulfamoyl, N,N-

10 dipropylsulfamoyl, N-phenylsulfamoyl), a sulfonyl group (e.g., methanesulfonyl, octanesulfonyl, benzenesulfonyl, toluenesulfonyl), an alkyloxycarbonyl group (e.g., methoxycarbonyl, butyloxycarbonyl), a heterocyclic oxy group (e.g., 1-phenyltetrazol-5-oxy, 2-tetrahydro-

15 pyranyloxy), an azo group (e.g., phenylazo, 4-methoxyphenylazo, 4-pivaloylaminophenylazo, 2-hydroxy-4-propanoylphenylazo), an acyloxy group (e.g., acetoxy), a carbamoyloxy group (e.g., N-methylcarbamoyloxy, N-phenylcarbamoyloxy), a silyloxy group (e.g., trimethylsilyloxy,

20 dibutylmethysilyloxy), an aryloxycarbonylamino group (e.g., phenoxy carbonylamino), an imido group (e.g., Nsuccinimido, N-phthalimido), a heterocyclic thio group (e.g., 2-benzothiazolylthio, 2,4-di-phenoxy-1,3,5-triazole-6-thio, 2-pyridylthio), a sulfinyl group (e.g., 3-phenoxypropyl-

25 sulfinyl), a phosphonyl group (e.g., phenoxyphosphonyl,

octyloxyphosphonyl, phenylphosphonyl), an aryloxycarbonyl group (e.g., phenoxy carbonyl), an acyl group (e.g., acetyl, 3-phenylpropanoyl, benzoyl), and an ionic hydrophilic group (e.g., carboxyl, sulfo, phosphono, quaternary ammonium).

5 In the case where the phthalocyanine dye represented by formula (CI) is water-soluble, the dye preferably contains an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the ionic hydrophilic group include a sulfo group, a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a quaternary ammonium group. Among
10 these ionic hydrophilic groups, preferred are a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a sulfo group, more preferred are a carboxyl group and a sulfo group. The carboxyl group, the phosphono group and the sulfo group each may be in a salt state and examples of the counter ion for forming the
15 salt include an ammonium ion, alkali metal ions (e.g., lithium ion, sodium ion, potassium ion) and organic cations (e.g., tetramethylammonium ion, tetramethylguanidium ion, tetramethylphosphonium). Among these counter ions, alkali metal salts are preferred and a lithium salt is more
20 preferred because the solubility of dye and the stability of ink are enhanced.

As for the number of ionic hydrophilic groups, the phthalocyanine dye preferably contains at least two ionic hydrophilic groups, more preferably at least two sulfo
25 groups and/or carboxyl groups, within one molecule.

a_1 to a_4 and b_1 to b_4 represent the number of substituents X_1 to X_4 and Y_1 to Y_4 , respectively. a_1 to a_4 each independently represents an integer of 0 to 4 but all are not 0 at the same time. b_1 to b_4 each independently represents an integer of 0 to 4. When a_1 to a_4 and b_1 to b_4 each represents a number of 2 or more, a plurality of substituents X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , X_4 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 or Y_4 may be the same or different.

a_1 and b_1 satisfy the relationship of $a_1+b_1=4$. In particular, a combination that a_1 represents 1 or 2 and b_1 represents 3 or 2 is preferred, and a combination that a_1 represents 1 and b_1 represents 3 is most preferred.

The same relationship as that between a_1 and b_1 is also present in each of the pairs a_2 and b_2 , a_3 and b_3 , and a_4 and b_4 , and the preferred combination is also the same.

M represents a hydrogen atom, a metal element or an oxide, hydroxide or halide thereof.

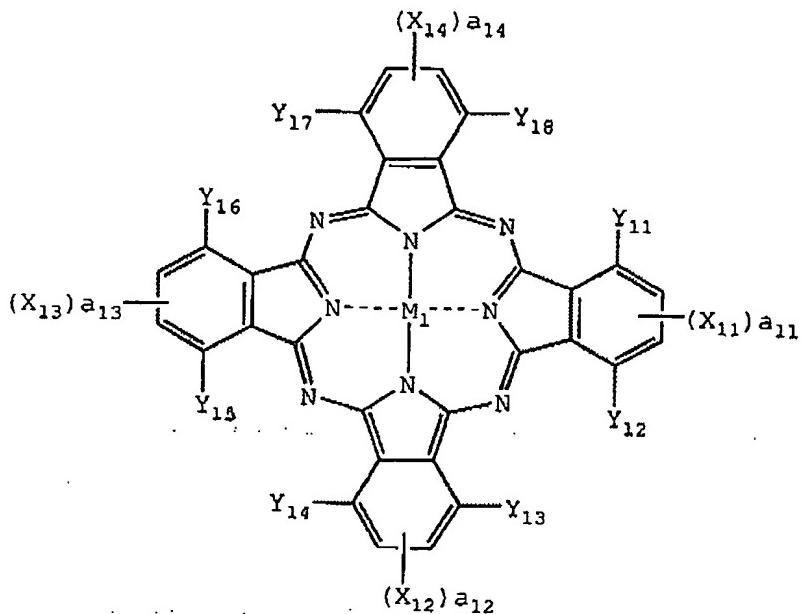
M is preferably a hydrogen atom, a metal element such as Li, Na, K, Mg, Ti, Zr, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, W, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, Al, Ga, In, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb, Sb and Bi, an oxide such as VO and GeO, a hydroxide such as Si(OH)_2 , Cr(OH)_2 and Sn(OH)_2 , or a halide such as AlCl , SiCl_2 , VCl , VCl_2 , VOCl , FeCl , GaCl and ZrCl , more preferably Cu, Ni, Zn or Al, and most preferably Cu.

Also, Pc (phthalocyanine ring) may form a dimer (for example, Pc-M-L-M-Pc) or a trimer through L (divalent linking group). At this time, Ms may be the same or different.

5 The di- or more valent linking group represented by L is preferably an oxy group $-\text{O}-$, a thio group $-\text{S}-$, a carbonyl group $-\text{CO}-$, a sulfonyl group $-\text{SO}_2-$, an imino group $-\text{NH}-$, a methylene group $-\text{CH}_2-$ or a group formed by combining two or more of these groups.

10 As for the preferred combination of substituents in the compound represented by formula (CI), a compound where at least one of various substituents is the preferred group is preferred, a compound where a larger number of various substituents are the preferred groups is more preferred, 15 and a compound where all substituents are the preferred groups is most preferred.

Among the phthalocyanine dyes represented by formula (CI), a phthalocyanine dye having a structure represented by formula (CII) is preferred.



The phthalocyanine dye represented by formula (CII), which is one of the present invention is described in detail below.

5 In formula (CII), X_{11} to X_{14} and Y_{11} to Y_{14} have the same meanings as X_1 to X_4 and Y_1 to Y_4 in formula (CI), respectively, and preferred examples are also the same. M_1 has the same meaning as M in formula (CI) and preferred examples are also the same.

10 In formula (CII), a_{11} to a_{14} each independently represents an integer of 1 or 2 and preferably satisfy $4 \leq a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} + a_{14} \leq 6$, and $a_{11} = a_{12} = a_{13} = a_{14} = 1$ is more preferred.

15 X_{11} , X_{12} , X_{13} and X_{14} may be completely the same substituents, may be substituents of the same kind but partially different as in the case, for example, where X_{11} ,

X_{12} , X_{13} and X_{14} all are $-SO_2-Z_c$ and Z_c s are different from each other, or may include substituents different from each other, for example, $-SO_2-Z_c$ and $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$.

In the phthalocyanine dye represented by formula 5 (CII), the following combinations of substituents are particularly preferred.

X_{11} to X_{14} each independently represents preferably $-SO_2-Z_c$, $-SO_2-Z_c$, $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$ or $-CONR_{1c}R_{2c}$, more preferably $-SO_2-Z_c$ or $-SO_2NR_{1c}R_{2c}$, most preferably $-SO_2-Z_c$.

10 Each Z_c independently represents preferably a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, and most preferably a substituted alkyl group, a substituted aryl group or a substituted heterocyclic group. In particular, the case where an asymmetric carbon is present in the substituent (use in the racemic form) is preferred because the solubility of dye and the stability of ink are enhanced. Also, the case where a hydroxyl group, an ether group, an ester group, a 15 cyano group, an amido group or a sulfonamido group is present in the substituent is preferred because the aggregating property and fastness are improved.

20 R_{1c} and R_{2c} each independently represents preferably a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, 25 a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted

or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, a substituted alkyl group, a substituted aryl group or a substituted heterocyclic group. However, it is not preferred that R_{1c} and R_{2c} both are a hydrogen atom. In particular, the case where an asymmetric carbon is present in the substituent (use in the racemic form) is preferred because the solubility of dye and the stability of ink are enhanced. Also, the case where a hydroxyl group, an ether group, an ester group, a cyano group, an amido group or a sulfonamido group is present in the substituent is preferred because the aggregating property and fastness are improved.

Y_{11} to Y_{18} each independently represents preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, a cyano group, an alkoxy group, an amido group, a ureido group, a sulfonamido group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom.

a_{11} to a_{14} each independently represents preferably 1 or 2 and it is more preferred that all are 1.

M_1 represents a hydrogen atom, a metal element or an oxide, hydroxide or halide thereof, preferably Cu, Ni, Zn or Al, and most preferably Cu.

In the case where the phthalocyanine dye represented by formula (CII) is water-soluble, the dye preferably contains an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the ionic hydrophilic group include a sulfo group, a carboxyl group, 5 a phosphono group and a quaternary ammonium group. Among these ionic hydrophilic groups, preferred are a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a sulfo group, more preferred are a carboxyl group and a sulfo group. The carboxyl group, the phosphono group and the sulfo group each may be in a 10 salt state and examples of the counter ion for forming the salt include an ammonium ion, alkali metal ions (e.g., lithium ion, sodium ion, potassium ion) and organic cations (e.g., tetramethylammonium ion, tetramethylguanidinium ion, tetramethylphosphonium). Among these counter ions, alkali 15 metal salts are preferred and a lithium salt is more preferred because the solubility of dye and the stability of ink are enhanced.

As for the number of ionic hydrophilic groups, the phthalocyanine dye preferably contains at least two ionic 20 hydrophilic groups, more preferably at least two sulfo groups and/or carboxyl groups, within one molecule.

As for the preferred combination of substituents in the compound represented by formula (CII), a compound where at least one of various substituents is the preferred group 25 is preferred, a compound where a larger number of various

substituents are the preferred groups is more preferred, and a compound where all substituents are the preferred groups is most preferred.

As for the chemical structure of the phthalocyanine
5 dye of the present invention, at least one electron-withdrawing group such as sulfinyl group, sulfonyl group and sulfamoyl group is preferably introduced into respective four benzene rings of phthalocyanine such that the total of σ_p values of the substituents in the entire
10 phthalocyanine skeleton becomes 1.6 or more.

The Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value is briefly described here. The Hammett's rule is an empirical rule advocated by L.P. Hammett in 1935 so as to quantitatively discuss the effect of substituent on the
15 reaction or equilibrium of benzene derivatives and its propriety is widely admitted at present. The substituent constant determined by the Hammett's rule includes a σ_p value and a σ_m value and these values can be found in a large number of general publications but these are
20 described in detail, for example, in J.A. Dean (compiler), Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, 12th ed., McGraw-Hill (1979), and Kagakuno Ryoiki (Chemistry Region), special number, No. 122, pp. 96-103, Nankodo (1979).

Inevitably in view of the synthesis method, the
25 phthalocyanine derivative represented by formula (CI) is

generally a mixture of analogues differing in the site where the substituents X_n ($n=1$ to 4) and Y_m ($m=1$ to 4) are introduced and in the number of the substituents introduced.

Accordingly, these analogue mixtures are statistically

5 averaged and represented by a formula in many cases. In the present invention, it has been found that when these analogue mixtures are classified into the following three types, a specific mixture is particularly preferred. The phthalocyanine-base dye analogue mixtures represented by
10 formulae (CI) and (CII) are defined by classifying these into the following three types based on the substitution site. The positions of Y_{11} , Y_{12} , Y_{13} , Y_{14} , Y_{15} , Y_{16} , Y_{17} and Y_{18} in formula (CII) are designated as 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12,
13 and 16, respectively.

15 (1) β -Position substitution type:

A phthalocyanine dye having specific substituents at the 2- and/or 3-position, the 6- and/or 7-position, the 10- and/or 11-position, and the 14- and/or 15-position.

(2) α -Position substitution type:

20 A phthalocyanine dye having specific substituents at the 1- and/or 4-position, the 5- and/or 8-position, the 9- and/or 12-position, and the 13- and/or 16-position.

(3) α, β -Position mixed substitution type:

25 A phthalocyanine dye having specific substitutions at the 1- to 16-positions without any regularity.

In the present invention, phthalocyanine dye derivatives differing in the structure (particularly in the substitution site) are described by using these β -position substitution type, α -position substitution type and α,β -position mixed substitution type.

The phthalocyanine derivative for use in the present invention can be synthesized by combining the methods described or cited, for example, in Shirai and Kobayashi, Phthalocyanine -Kagaku to Kino- (Phthalocyanine -Chemistry and Function-), pp. 1-62, IPC, and C.C. Leznoff and A.B.P. Lever, Phthalocyanines - Properties and Applications, PP. 1-54, VCH, or methods analogous thereto.

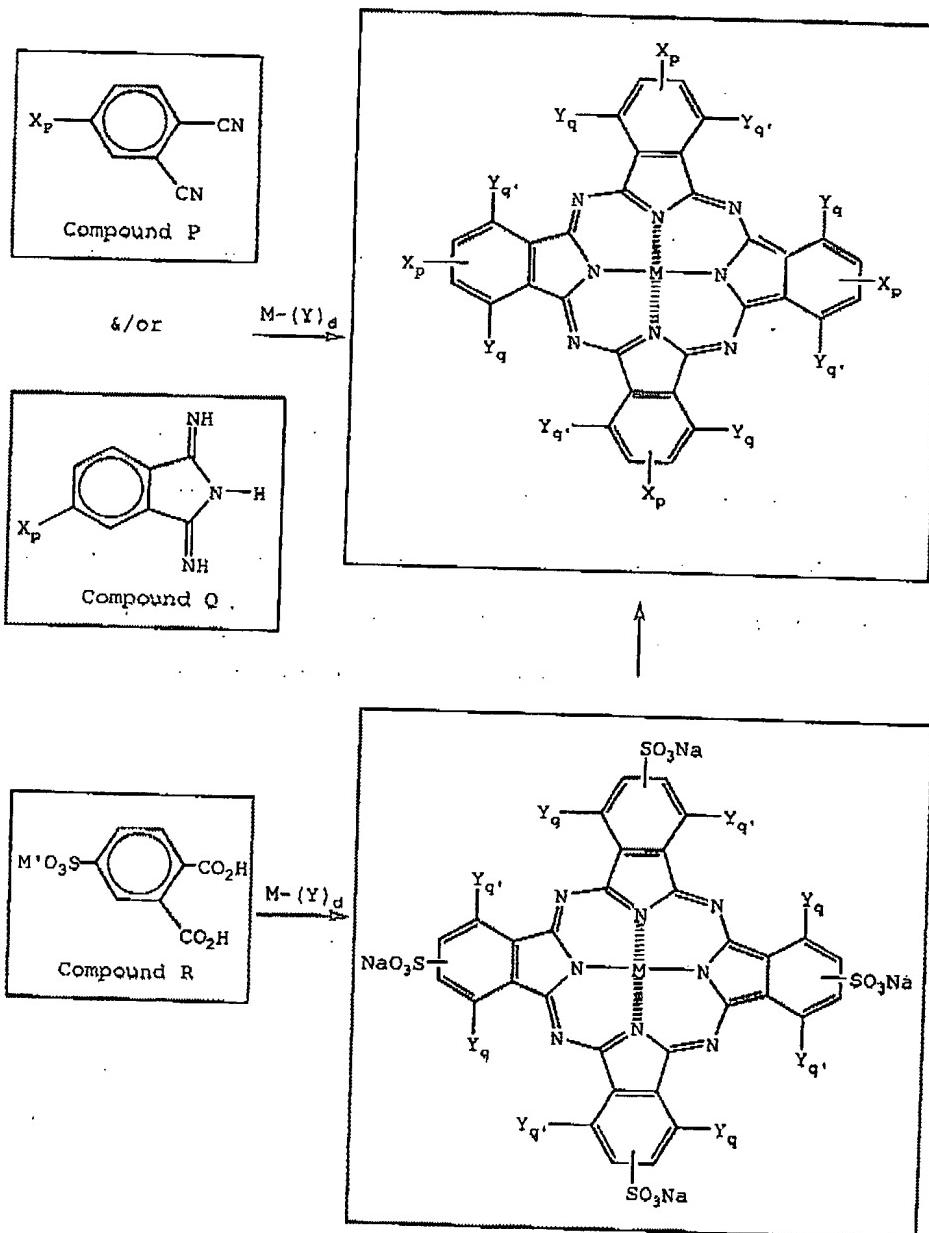
The phthalocyanine compound represented by formula (CI) of the present invention can be synthesized, for example, through sulfonation, sulfonyl chloridation or amidation of an unsubstituted phthalocyanine compound as described in International Publications 00/17275, 00/08103, 00/08101 and 98/41853 and JP-A-10-36471. In this case, sulfonation may take place at any site of the phthalocyanine nucleus and the number of sites sulfonated is difficult to control. Accordingly, when a sulfo group is introduced under such reaction conditions, the positions and number of sulfo groups introduced into the product cannot be specified and a mixture of those differing in the number of substituents or in the substitution site

inevitably results. If the compound of the present invention is synthesized starting from such a product, the compound of the present invention is obtained as an α,β -position mixed substitution type mixture containing several 5 kinds of compounds differing in the number of substituents or in the substitution site because the number of sulfamoyl groups substituted on the heterocyclic ring or their substitution sites cannot be specified.

As described above, for example, when many electron-10 withdrawing groups such as sulfamoyl group are introduced into the phthalocyanine nucleus, the oxidation potential becomes nobler and the ozone resistance is increased. However, according to the above-described synthesis method, 15 a phthalocyanine dye where the number of electron-withdrawing groups introduced is small, namely, the oxidation potential is baser, is inevitably mingled. Therefore, in order to improve the ozone resistance, it is preferred to use a synthesis method where the production of a compound having a baser oxidation potential is suppressed.

20 The phthalocyanine compound represented by formula (CII) of the present invention can be synthesized, for example, by reacting a phthalonitrile derivative (Compound P) shown below and/or a diiminoisoindoline derivative (Compound Q) shown below with a metal derivative 25 represented by formula (CIII) or can be derived from a

tetralsulfophthalocyanine compound obtained by reacting a 4-sulfophthalonitrile derivative (Compound P) shown below with a metal derivative represented by formula (CIII).



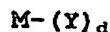
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In the formulae above, X_p corresponds to X_{11} , X_{12} , X_{13}

or X_{14} in formula (CII) and Y_q and $Y_{q'}$ each corresponds to Y_{11} , Y_{12} , Y_{13} , Y_{14} , Y_{15} , Y_{16} , Y_1 , or Y_{18} in formula (CII). In Compound R, M' represents cation.

Examples of the cation represented by M' include
5 alkali metal ions such as Li, Na and K, and organic cations such as triethylammonium ion and pyridinium ion.

Formula (CIII):

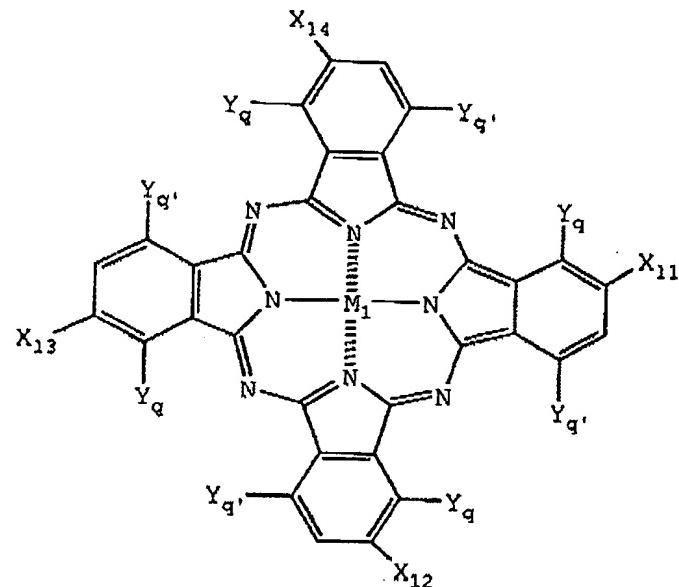


wherein M has the same meaning as M in formulae (CI) and
10 (CII), Y represents a monovalent or divalent ligand such as halogen atom, acetate anion, acetylacetone and oxygen, and d represents an integer of 1 to 4.

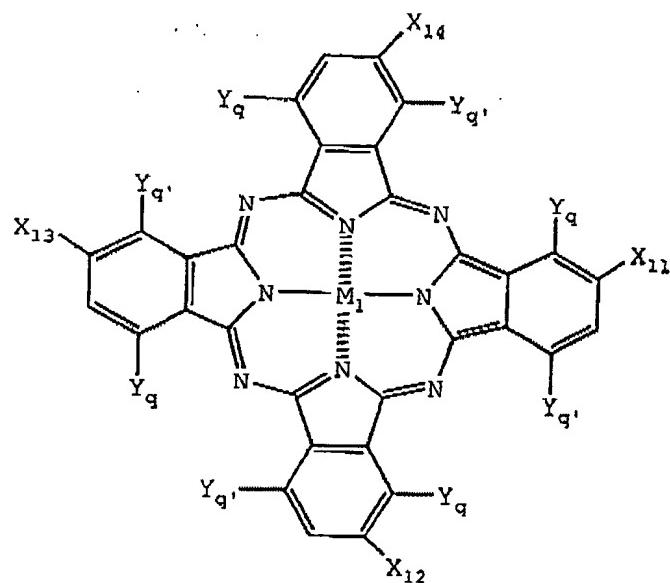
That is, according to this synthesis method, a specific number of desired substituents can be introduced.
15 Particularly, in the case of introducing a large number of electron-withdrawing groups so as to render the oxidation potential nobler as in the present invention, this synthesis method is very excellent as compared with the above-described method for synthesizing the phthalocyanine
20 compound of formula (CI).

The thus-obtained phthalocyanine compound represented by formulae (CII) is usually a mixture of compounds represented by the following formulae (a)-1 to (a)-4 which are isomers with respect to the substitution site of each
25 X_p , namely, a β -position substitution type.

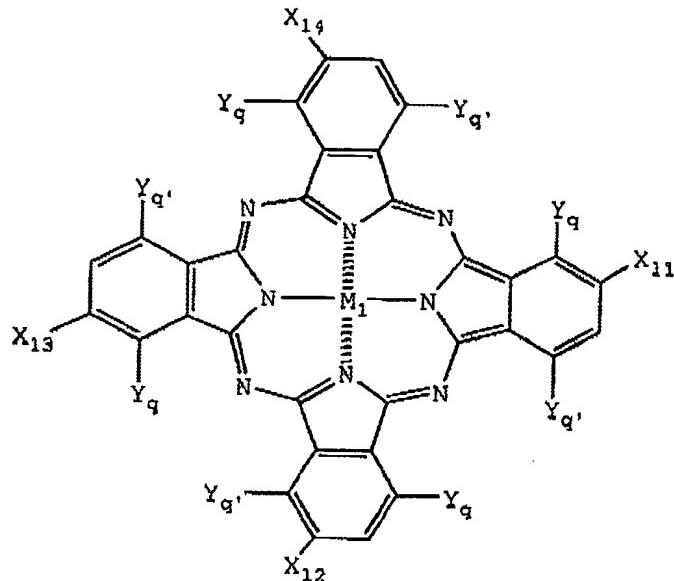
Formula (a)-1:



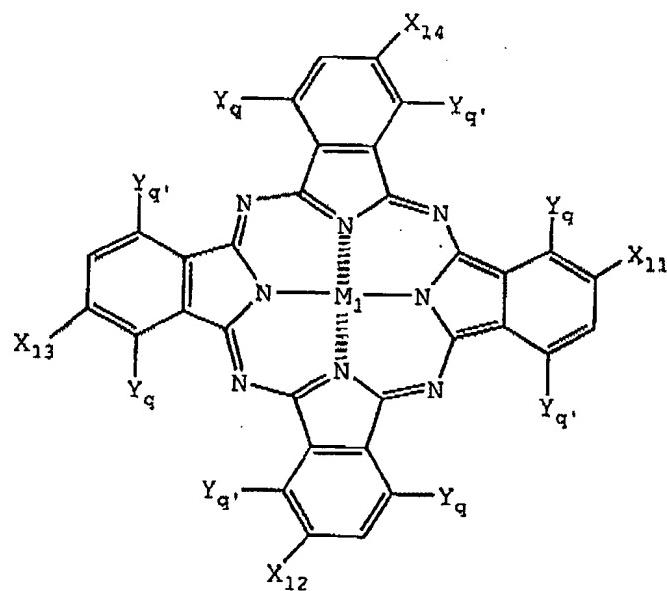
Formula (a)-2:



Formula (a)-3:



Formula (a)-4:



In the synthesis method above, when all X_p s are the same, a β -position substitution type phthalocyanine dye where X_{11} , X_{12} , X_{13} and X_{14} are completely the same substituents can be obtained. On the other hand, when X_p s
5 are different, a dye having substituents of the same kind but partially different from each other or a dye having substituents different from each other can be synthesized.
Among the dyes of formula (CII), these dyes having electron-withdrawing substituents different from each other
10 are preferred because the solubility and aggregating property of dye and the aging stability of ink can be controlled.

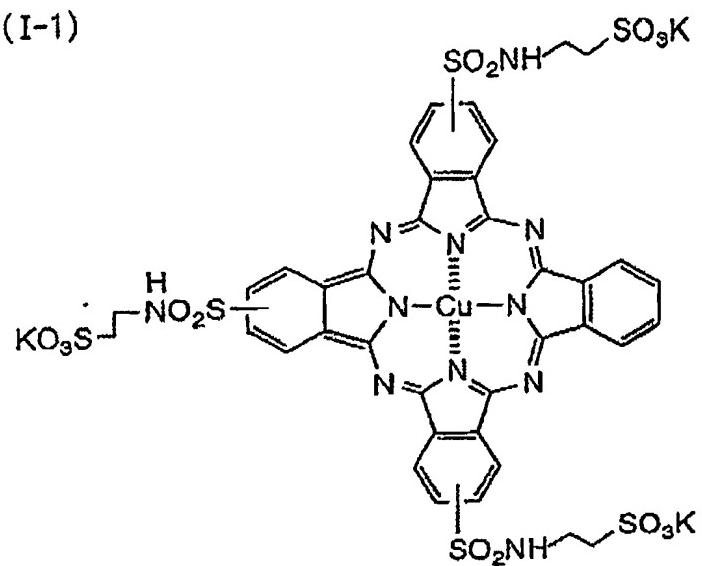
In the present invention, it has been found very important in any substitution type for the improvement of
15 fastness that the oxidation potential is nobler than 1.0 v (vs SCE). The great effect thereof cannot be expected at all from the above-described known techniques. Furthermore, although the reason is not particularly known, there is a tendency that the β -position substitution type is
20 apparently more excellent in the color hue, light fastness, ozone gas resistance and the like than the α,β -position mixed substitution type.

Specific examples (Compounds I-1 to I-12 and 101 to
190) of the phthalocyanine dyes represented by formulae
25 (CI) and (CII) are set forth below, however, the

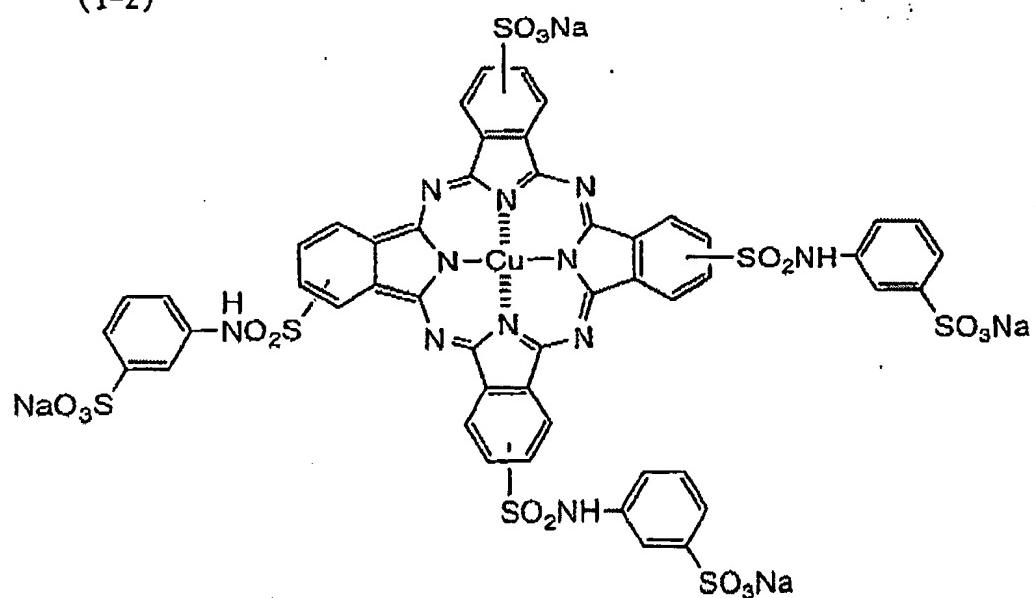
phthalocyanine dye for use in the present invention is not limited to the following examples.

Compounds:

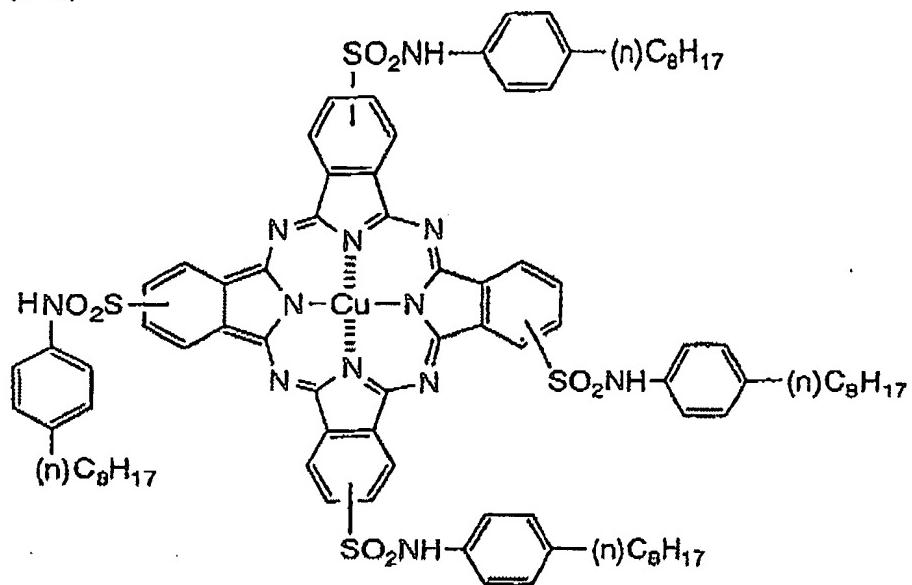
(I-1)



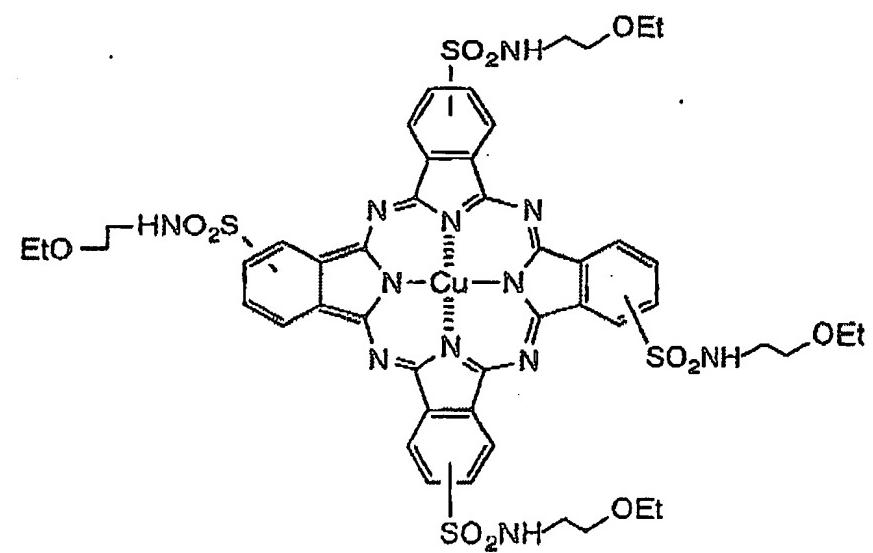
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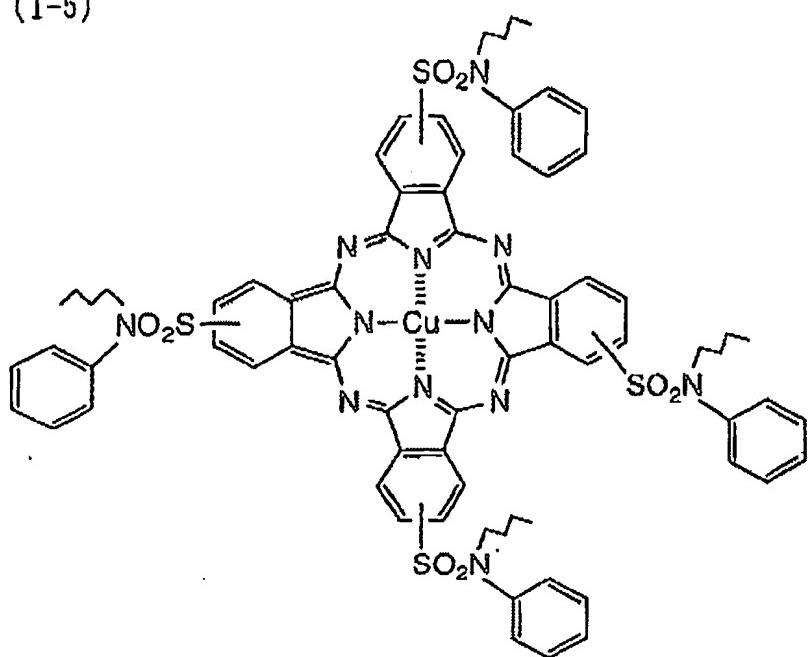
(I-3)



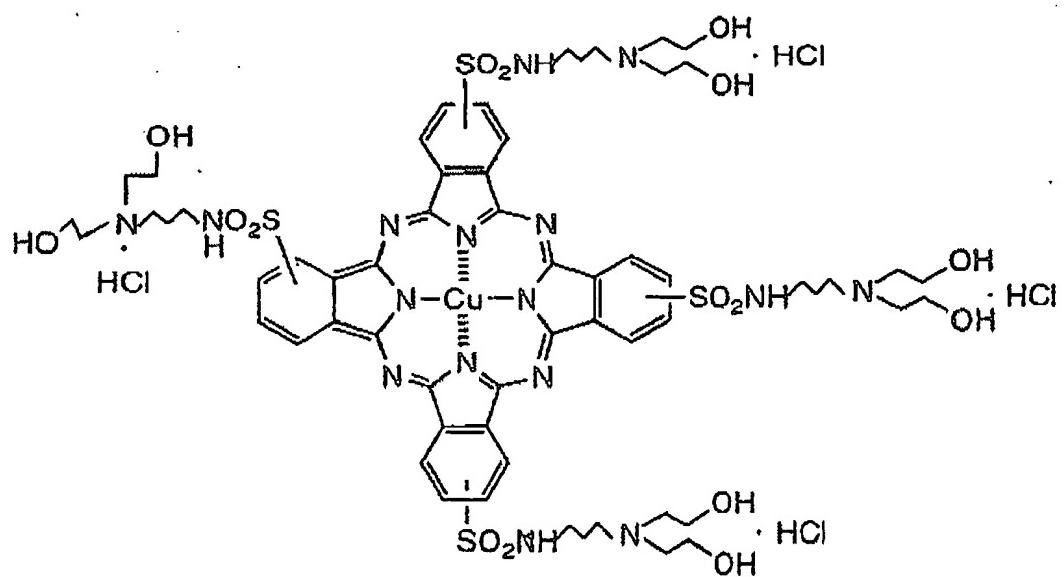
(I-4)



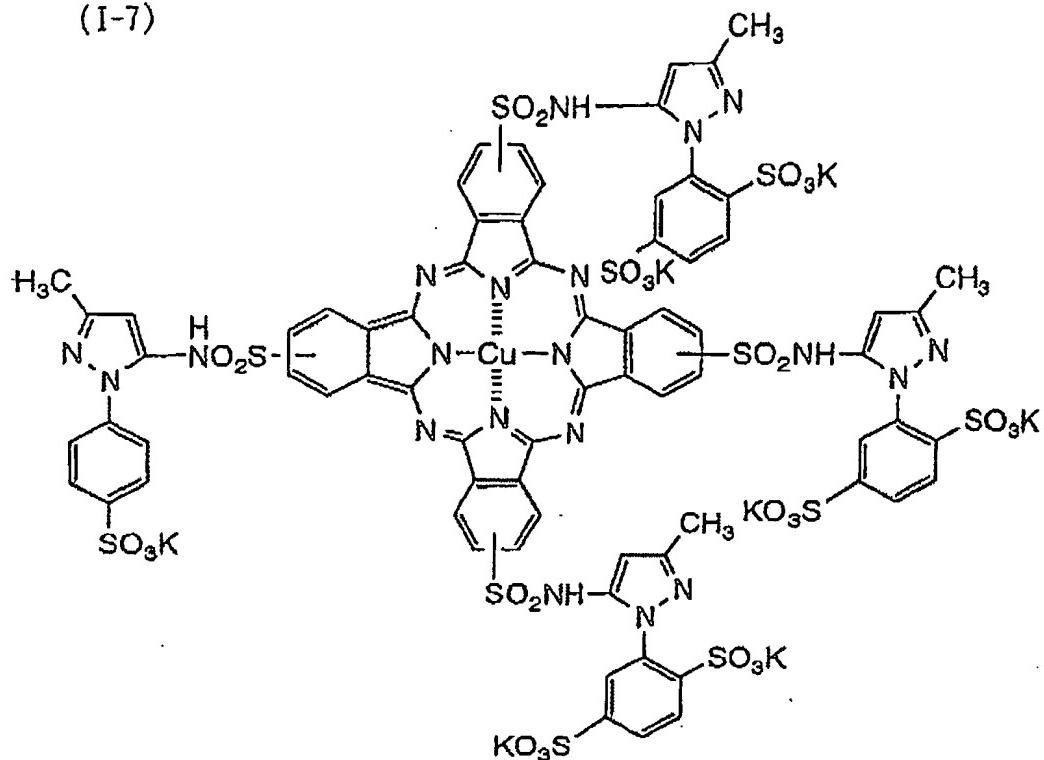
(I-5)



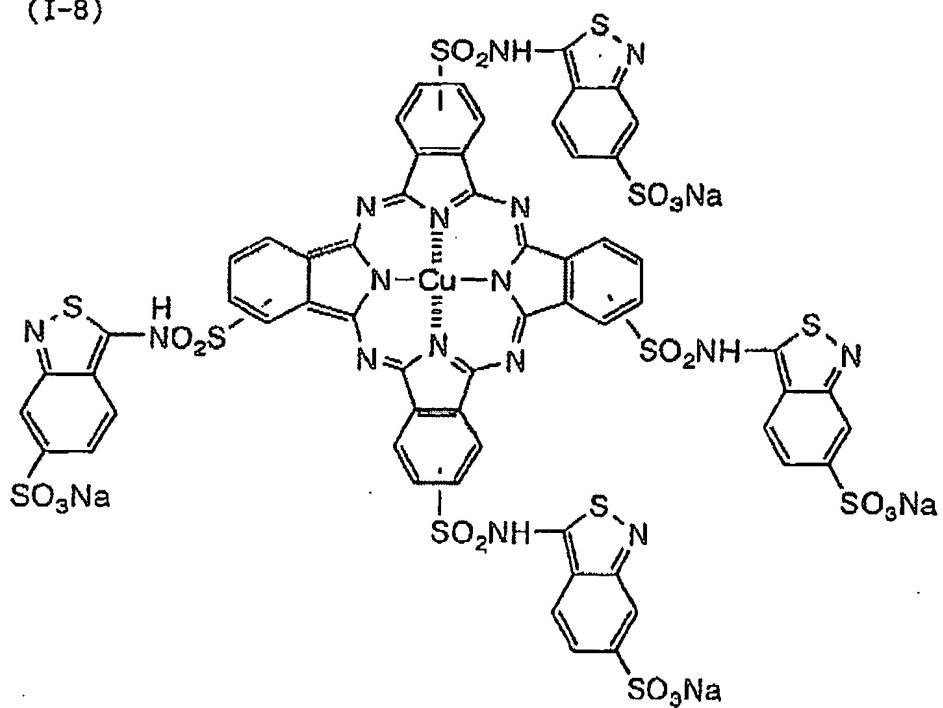
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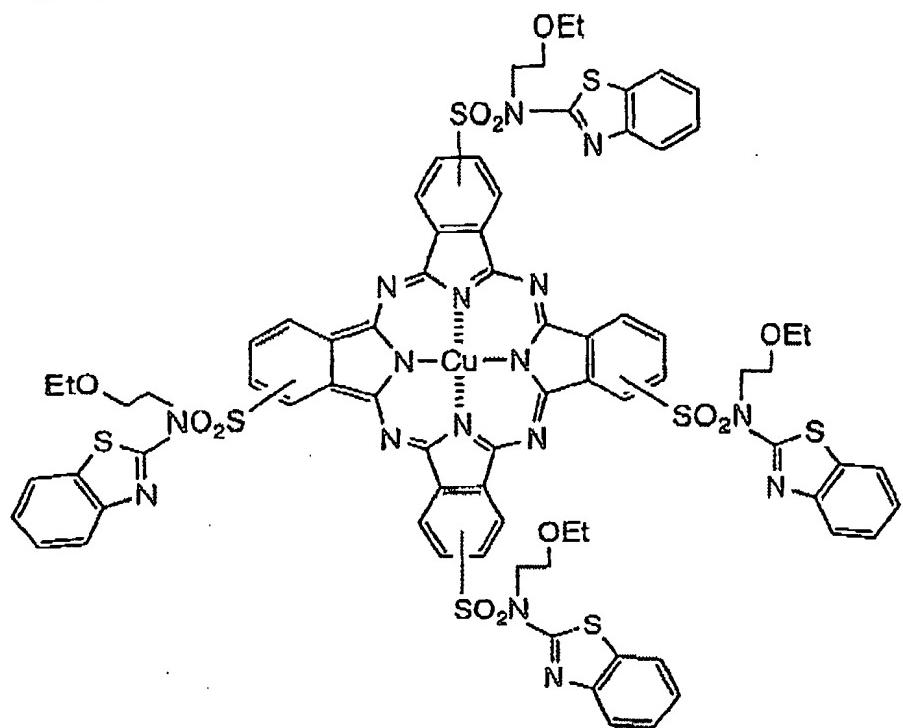
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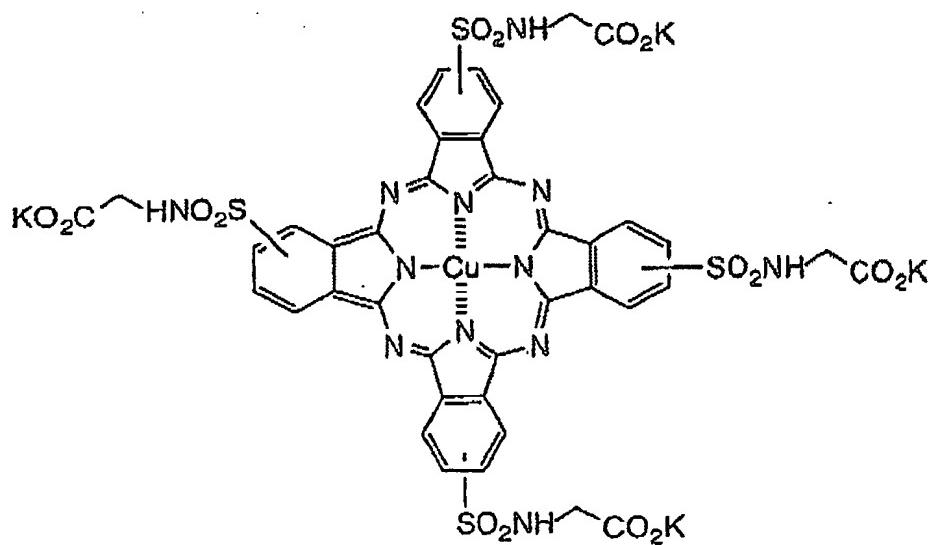
(I-8)



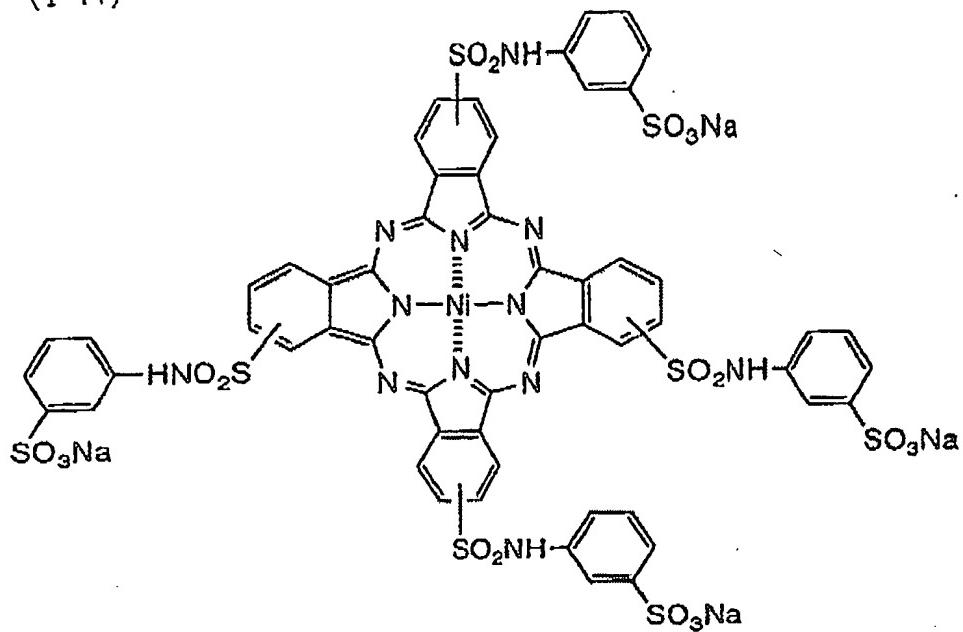
(I-9)



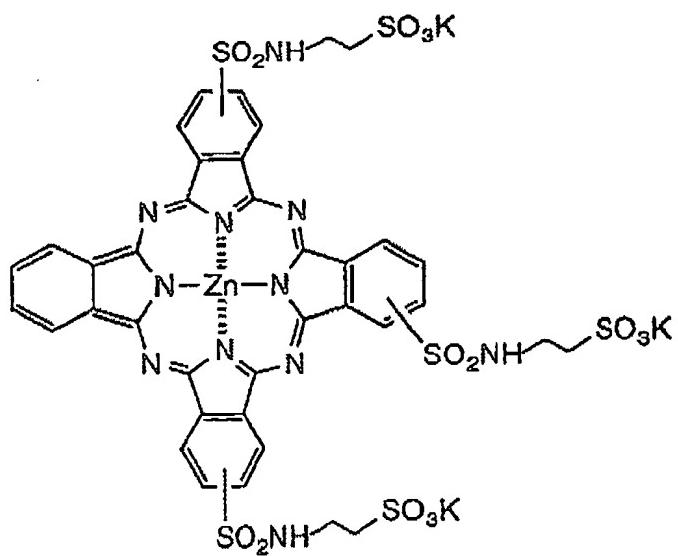
(I-10)



(I-11)

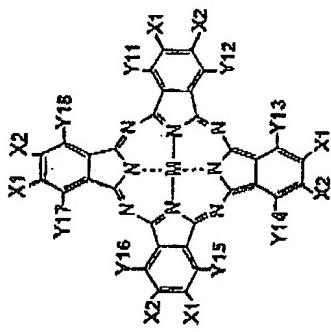


(I-12)



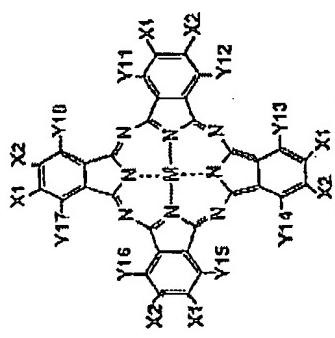
In the following Tables, specific examples of each pair of (X_1, X_2) , (Y_{11}, Y_{12}) , (Y_{13}, Y_{14}) , (Y_{15}, Y_{16}) and (Y_{17}, Y_{18}) are independently in an irregular order.

[Table 3]



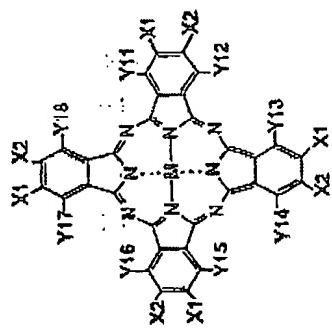
Compound No.	M	X1	X2	Y11, Y12	Y13, Y14	Y15, Y16	Y17, Y18
101	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
102	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$	-H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H
103	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	OH	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
104	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
105	Ni	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COONa}$	CH_2-COONa	-H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H
106	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COONa}$	CH_2-OH	-CN	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
107	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COO}^-$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
108	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
109	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{K}$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
110	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_5-\text{COOK}$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H

[Table 4]



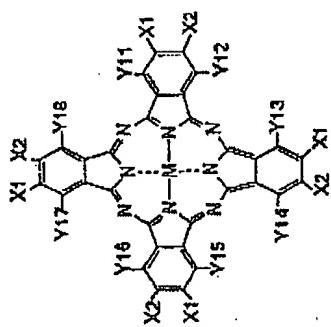
Compound No.	H	X ₁	X ₂	Y ₁₁ , Y ₁₂	Y ₁₃ , Y ₁₄	Y ₁₅ , Y ₁₆	Y ₁₇ , Y ₁₈
111	Cu	-SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₃ Li	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
112	Cu	-SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ NH-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₃ K	-OH	-SO ₃ Li	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
113	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH-CH ₂ SO ₃ K	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
114	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH-CH ₃	OH	-SO ₃ Li	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
115	Cu	-SO ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₅ ²⁺ N(CH ₂ CH ₂ OH) ₂ · CH ₃ phenyl-SO ₃ ^e	CH ₃	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
116	Cu	-CO-NH-CH ₂ -CH-CH ₂ SO ₃ K	OH	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
117	Cu	COOLi	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
		-CO-NH-CH-CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₃ Li					

[Table 5]



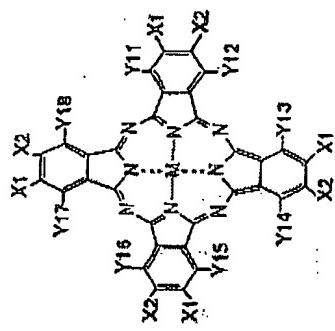
Compound No.	M	X ₁	X ₂	Y ₁₁ , Y ₁₂	Y ₁₃ , Y ₁₄	Y ₁₅ , Y ₁₆	Y ₁₇ , Y ₁₈
118	Cu	-SO ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₃ K	H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
119	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₃ Na	OH	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
120	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -COO ₂	CH ₃	H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
121	Cu	-SO ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ SO ₂ NHCH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₃	OH	H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
122	Cu	-CO ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₃	OH	H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
123	Cu	-SO ₃ NH-C ₆ H ₄ f	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
124	Cu	-SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH ₂ CH ₂ -CH ₂		H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H

[Table 6]



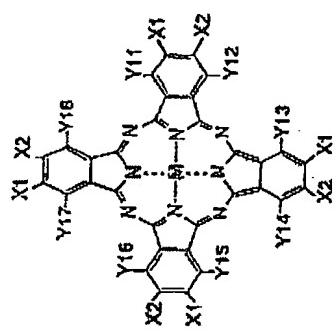
Compound No.	M	X ₁	X ₂	Y ₁₁ , Y ₁₂	Y ₁₃ , Y ₁₄	Y ₁₅ , Y ₁₆	Y ₁₇ , Y ₁₈
125	Cu	CH ₃	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
126	Cu	CH ₃	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
127	Cu	-SO ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₂ O-CH ₂ -CH ₃	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
128	Zn	O-CH ₃	-CN	-H, +H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
129	Cu	CH ₂ CH ₃	-H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H	-Cl, -H
130	Cu	CH ₃	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
131	Cu	SO ₂ J	CH ₃	+H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H

[Table 7]



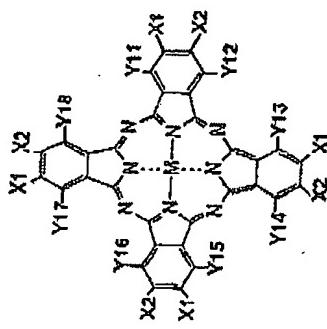
Compound No.	M	X ₁	X ₂	Y ₁₁ , Y ₁₂	Y ₁₃ , Y ₁₄	Y ₁₅ , Y ₁₆	Y ₁₇ , Y ₁₈
132	Cu	$\text{CO}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Ar}(\text{n})$ $\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Ar}(\text{n})$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
133	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_2-$ $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2-$ $\text{SO}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ C_2H_5 C_2H_6	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
134	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_2-$ $\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
135	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-$ C_6H_4- CO_2Na	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
136	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2\text{N}-$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{n})-$ C_6H_5	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H

[Table 8]



Compound No.	M	X1	X2	Y11, Y12	Y13, Y14	Y15, Y16	Y17, Y18
137	Cu	<chem>-SO2c1ccccc1S(=O)(=O)J</chem>	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
138	Cu	<chem>-SO2NHc1nc(C)c(S(=O)(=O)Li)n1</chem>	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
139	Cu	<chem>-SO2(CH2)3-NH-C(=O)c1ccccc1CO2Li</chem>	-Cl	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H
140	Cu	<chem>-CO2-CH2CH2CH2-NH-C(=N)N=C(N)N</chem>	-H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H	-H, -H

[Table 9]



In the following Tables, each introduction site of substituents (X_{p1}) and (X_{p2}) is in an irregular order within the β -position substitution type.

[Table 10]

Compound No.	η	X_{P_1}	X_{P_2}	η	X_{P_1}
146	Cu	CH_3	CH_3	3	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$
147	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	CH_3	3	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$
148	Cu	CH_3	CH_3	3	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{NH}_2-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{OH}$
149	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	CH_3	2	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{N}(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH})_2$
150	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	CH_3	3	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{OH}$
151	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	CH_3	3	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{OH}$
152	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$	CH_3	2.5	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{OH}$
153	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$	CH_3	2	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{N}(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH})_2$
154	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	CH_3	3	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$
155	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{COOK}$	CH_3	2	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3-\text{COOK}$
156	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	CH_3	3	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$
157	Cu	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3-\text{SO}_3\text{Li}$	CH_3	2	$-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOK}$

[Table 11]

 $H-Pc(Xp_1)(Xp_2)_n$

Compound No.	H	Xp ₁	Xp ₂	n	Xp ₁	Xp ₂	n
158	Cu	$-SO_2-CH_2-CH_2-SO_2Li$	OH		OH		1
159	Cu	$-SO_2-CH_2-CH_2-SO_2Li$	3	$-SO_2-CH_2-$ $-SO_2NH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-OH$	OH		1
160	Cu	$-SO_2-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-SO_2Na$	3	$-SO_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-SO_2-NH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-OH$	$CH_2-CH_2-COONa$		1
161	Cu	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2SO_2NHCH_2-CH_2-CH_2SO_3Li$	3	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2SO_2NHCH_2-CH_2-CH_2SO_3Li$	$NH-CH_2-COONa$		1
162	Cu	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2SO_3Li$	2	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$	CH_2-CH_2-OH		2
163	Cu	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2SO_3K$	3	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2SO_2NH-CH_2-CH_2-OH$	CH_3		1
164	Cu	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2SO_3Li$	2	$-SO_2CH_2CH_2SO_3K(CH_2CH_2OH)$			2
165	Cu	$-CO-NH-CH_2-CH_2-SO_3K$	3	$-CO-NH-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-OH$			1
166	Cu	$-CO-NH-CH_2-CH_2-SO_3-CH_2-CH_2-COONa$	3	$-CO-NH-CH_2-CH_2-COONa$	OH		1
167	Cu	$-SO_2(CH_2)_3SO_2NHCH_2-CH_2-CH_2CO_2Li$	2.5	$-CO-NH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CO-N-(CH_2-CH_2-OH)_2$			1.5
168	Cu	$-CO_2-CH_2-CH_2-SO_3Na$	2	$-CO-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CO-N-(CH_2-CH_2-OH)_2$			2
169	Cu	$-CO_2-CH_2-CH_2-SO_3Na$	3	$-CO_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-SO_2-NH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-OH$	OH		1
170	Cu	$-CO_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOK$	2	$-CO_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-SO_2-NH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOK$	OH		2

[Table 12]

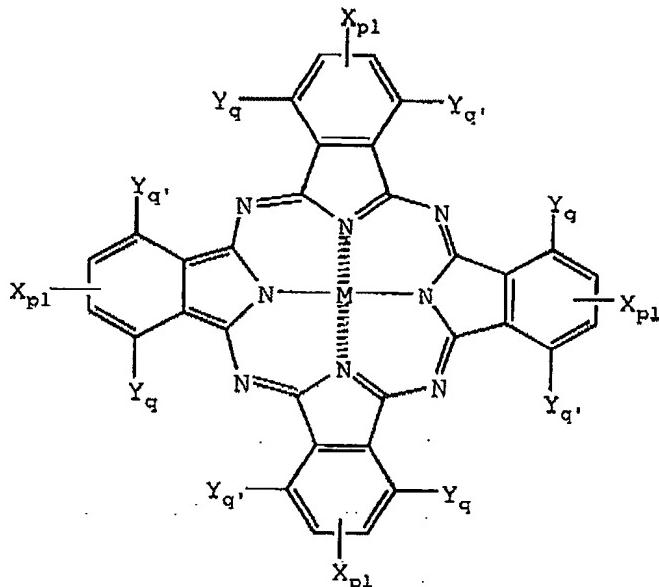
Compound No.	H	Xp ₁	B	Xp ₂	n
171	Cu	-CO ₂ -CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₂ CH ₃ ,0-CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₃ -SO ₃ Na	3	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -  -SO ₂ NH-CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₂ -OH	1
172	Cu	-SO ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃ ,0-CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-K	2	-CO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₂ -COOK	2
173	Cu	-SO ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ SO ₃ NHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	2	-CO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ Li	2
174	Cu	-SO ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ SO ₃ NHCH ₂ -CH(CH ₂ SO ₃ K) ₂	3	-CO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₃	1
175	Cu	-SO ₃ (CH ₃),SO ₃ NH(CH ₃),N(CH ₃ ,CH ₃ OH);	2	-CO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CO—NH-CH ₂ -COOLi	2
176	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₃	3	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH(CH ₂ CH ₃ -CH ₂ CH ₃)	1
177	Cu	-SO ₃ -CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₃	2	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₃	1
178	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₃ -CH ₂ -OH	3	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH(CH ₂ CH ₃ -CH ₂ CH ₃)	1
179	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH(CH ₂ CH ₃ -CH ₂ CH ₃)	2	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₃	2
180	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH ₂ -CH(CH ₃) ₂	3	-SO ₄ RH-CH ₃ -CH ₂ -SO ₃ NH-CH ₃ -O-CH ₃ -CH ₃ -OH	1
181	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CO ₂ -NH-CH(CH ₃) ₂	3	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ -NH-CH(CH ₃) ₂	1
182	Cu	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -SO ₂ NH-CH ₃ -CH(CH ₃) ₂	2.5	-SO ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CO ₂ -NH-CH(CH ₃) ₂	1.5

[Table 13)

 $\mu - \text{PC}(\text{Xp}_1)_n(\text{Xp}_2)_n$

Compound No.	M	χ_{p_1}	χ_{p_2}	n
183	Cu	CH_3 $- \text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO}_2 - \text{NH} - \underset{\text{CH}}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	2 - $\text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - \text{SO}_2 - \text{NH} - (\text{CH}_3)_2 - \text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 - \text{OH}$	2
184	Cu	OH $- \text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{SO}_2 - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	3 - $\text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3$	1
185	Cu	OH $- \text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{SO}_2 - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	3 - $\text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3$	1
186	Cu	CH_3 $- \text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO}_2 - \text{NH} - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	3 - $\text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3$	1
187	Cu	CH_3 $- \text{SO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{SO}_2 - \text{NH} - \text{CH} - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_3$	3 - $\text{CO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	1
188	Cu	CH_3 $- \text{CO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO}_2 - \text{NH} - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	3 - $\text{CO}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3$	1
189	Cu	CH_2CH_3 $- \text{CO} - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{SO}_2 - \text{NH} - \text{CH} - \underset{\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_3$	3 - $\text{SO}_2 - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	1
190	Cu	CH_2CH_3 $- \text{CO} - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	3 - $\text{CO} - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3 - 0 - \text{CH}_3$	1

The structure of the phthalocyanine compound represented by $M-Pc(X_{p1})_m(X_{p2})_n$ in Compound Nos. 146 to 190 is shown below:



5 (wherein each X_{p1} is independently X_{p1} or X_{p2}).

The phthalocyanine dye represented by formula (CI) can be synthesized according to the patent publications described above. Furthermore, the phthalocyanine dye 10 represented by formula (CII) can be synthesized by the methods described in JP-A-2001-226275, JP-A-2001-96610, JP-A-2001-47013 and JP-A-2001-193638 in addition to the above-described synthesis method. The starting material, dye intermediate and synthesis route are not limited to those 15 described in these patent publications.

The inkjet recording ink of the present invention

contains the phthalocyanine dye in an amount of preferably from 0.2 to 20 mass%, more preferably from 0.5 to 15 mass%.

The inkjet recording ink of the present invention can be prepared by dissolving and/or dispersing the 5 phthalocyanine dye in an aqueous medium. The term "aqueous medium" as used in the present invention means water or a mixture of water and a slight amount of water-miscible organic solvent, where additives such as wetting agent (preferably a surfactant as a dissolution or dispersion 10 aid), stabilizer and antiseptic are added, if desired.

The ink containing the betaine compound preferably contains no polymer fine particle.

The phthalocyanine dye for use in the present invention is preferably a substantially water-soluble dye 15 having an ionic hydrophilic group. The "substantially water-soluble" means that the dye dissolves in an amount of 2 mass% or more in water at 20°C.

In the magenta ink used for the inkjet recording ink of the present invention, a magenta dye selected from azo 20 dyes is dissolved or dispersed in an aqueous medium and this dye is fundamentally characterized in that the absorption maximum in the aqueous medium is present in the spectral region of 500 to 580 nm and the oxidation potential is nobler than 1.0 V (vs SCE).

25 The first preferred structural feature of this azo

dye is that the dye has a chromophore represented by the formula: (heterocyclic ring A₃)-N=N-(heterocyclic ring B₃). In this case, the heterocyclic rings A₃ and B₃ may have the same structure. Specifically, the heterocyclic rings A₃ and B₃ each is a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring selected from pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, selenazole, pyridone, pyrazine, pyrimidine and pyridine. These are specifically described, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2000-15853 and 2001-15614, JP-A-2002-309116 and Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-195014.

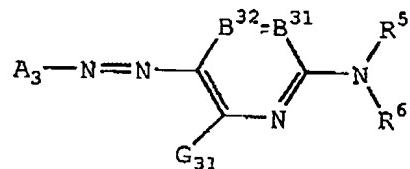
The second preferred structural feature of the azo dye is that an aromatic nitrogen-containing 6-membered heterocyclic ring is bonded as the coupling component directly to at least one side of the azo group. Specific examples thereof are described in 2001-110457.

The third preferred structural feature is that the auxochrome has an aromatic or heterocyclic ring amino group structure, specifically, an anilino group or a hetaryl amino group.

The fourth preferred structural feature is that the dye has a steric structure. This is specifically described in Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-12015.

Among these preferred structural features of the azo dye, the dye most preferred for attaining the object of the

present invention is a dye represented by the following formula (MI) :



5 wherein A_3 represents a 5-membered heterocyclic group;
B³¹ and B³² each represents =CR¹- or -CR²= or either
one of B³¹ and B³² represents a nitrogen atom and the other
represents =CR¹- or -CR²=;

10 R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represents a hydrogen
atom or a substituent, the substituent is an aliphatic
group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl
group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxy carbonyl group, a
carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl
group or a sulfamoyl group, and the hydrogen atom of each
15 substituent may be substituted;

1 G³¹, R¹ and R² each independently represents a
hydrogen atom or a substituent, the substituent is a
halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a
heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, a
20 carbamoyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxy-
carbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group, an acyl
group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group,

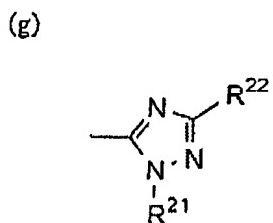
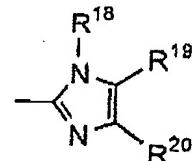
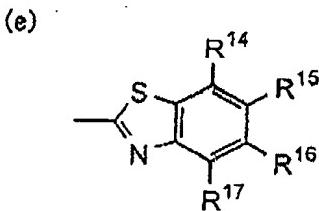
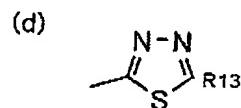
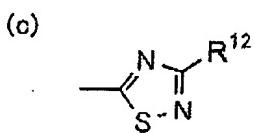
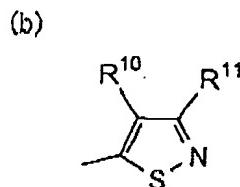
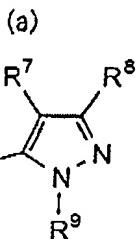
a heterocyclic oxy group, a silyloxy group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, an alkoxy carbonyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyloxy group, an amino group, an acylamino group, a ureido group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylsulfonylamino group, an arylsulfonylamino group, a heterocyclic sulfonylamino group, a nitro group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, a heterocyclic thio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, a heterocyclic sulfonyl group, an alkylsulfinyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, a heterocyclic sulfinyl group, a sulfamoyl group or a sulfo group, and the hydrogen atom of each substituent may be substituted; and

R¹ and R⁵, or R³ and R⁶ may combine to form a 5- or 6-membered ring.

The dye of formula (MI) is described in more detail.

In formula (MI), A₃ represents a 5-membered heterocyclic group. Examples of the heteroatom of the heterocyclic ring include N, O and S. A₃ is preferably a nitrogen-containing 5-membered heterocyclic ring and the heterocyclic ring may be condensed with an aliphatic ring, an aromatic ring or another heterocyclic ring. Preferred examples of the heterocyclic ring include a pyrazole ring, an imidazole ring, a thiazole ring, an isothiazole ring, a thiadiazole ring, a benzothiazole ring, a benzoxazole ring

and a benzisothiazole ring. Each heterocyclic group may further have a substituent. Among those rings, more preferred are a pyrazole ring, an imidazole ring, an isothiazole ring, a thiadiazole ring and a benzothiazole 5 ring represented by the following formulae (a) to (g):



25 wherein R⁷ to R²² each represents the same substituent as

G^{31} , R^1 and R^2 in formula (MI).

Among formulae (a) to (f), preferred are a pyrazole ring and an isothiazole ring represented by formulae (a) and (b), and most preferred is a pyrazole ring represented
5 by formula (a).

In formula (MI), B^{31} and B^{32} each represents $=CR^1-$ or $-CR^2=$ or either one of B^{31} and B^{32} represents a nitrogen atom and the other represents $=CR^1-$ or $-CR^2=$. B^{31} and B^{32} each preferably represents $=CR^1-$ or $-CR^2=$.

10 R^5 and R^6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent, the substituent is an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxy carbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl
15 group or a sulfamoyl group, and the hydrogen atom of each substituent may be substituted.

20 R^5 and R^6 each is preferably a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group or an arylsulfonyl group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group or an arylsulfonyl group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group, and the hydrogen atom of each substituent may be substituted, but
25 R^5 and R^6 are not a hydrogen atom at the same time.

G^{31} , R^1 and R^2 each independently represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent, the substituent is a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxy-carbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group, an acyl group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic oxy group, a silyloxy group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, an alkoxy carbonyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyloxy group, an amino group (including an alkylamino group, an arylamino group and a heterocyclic amino group), an acylamino group, a ureido group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxy carbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylsulfonylamino group, an arylsulfonylamino group, a heterocyclic sulfonylamino group, a nitro group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, a heterocyclic thio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, a heterocyclic sulfonyl group, an alkylsulfinyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, a heterocyclic sulfinyl group, a sulfamoyl group or a sulfo group, and the hydrogen atom of each substituent may be substituted.

G^{31} is preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an acyloxy group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an amino group (including an

alkylamino group, an arylamino group and a heterocyclic amino group), an acylamino group, a ureido group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxy carbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group or a heterocyclic thio group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an acyloxy group, an amino group or an acylamino group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, an amino group (preferably an anilino group) or an acylamino group, and the hydrogen atom of each substituent may be substituted.

R¹ and R² each is preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a halogen atom, an alkoxy carbonyl group, a carboxyl group, a carbamoyl group, a hydroxy group; an alkoxy group or a cyano group, and the hydrogen atom of each substituent may be substituted.

R¹ and R⁵, or R⁵ and R⁶ may combine to form a 5- or 6-membered ring.

When A₃ has a substituent or when the substituent R¹, R², R⁵, R⁶ or G³¹ further has a substituent, examples of the substituent include the substituents described above for G³¹, R¹ and R².

In the case where the dye of formula (MI) of the present invention is a water-soluble dye, the dye preferably has further an ionic hydrophilic group as a

substituent on any position of A₃, R¹, R², R⁵, R⁶ and G³¹. Examples of the ionic hydrophilic group as a substituent include a sulfo group, a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a quaternary ammonium group. Among these ionic 5 hydrophilic groups, preferred are a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a sulfo group, more preferred are a carboxyl group and a sulfo group. The carboxyl group, the phosphono group and the sulfo group each may be in a salt state and examples of the counter ion for forming the salt 10 include an ammonium ion, alkali metal ions (e.g., lithium ion, sodium ion, potassium ion) and organic cations (e.g., tetramethylammonium ion, tetramethylguanidium ion, tetramethylphosphonium).

The terms (substituents) as used in the present 15 invention are described below. These terms each is common among different symbols in formula (MI) and also in formula (MIa) shown later.

The halogen atom includes a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom and a bromine atom.

20 The aliphatic group means an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an alkenyl group, a substituted alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, a substituted alkynyl group, an aralkyl group and a substituted aralkyl group. The "substituted" used for a "substituted alkyl group" and 25 the like in the present invention means that the hydrogen

atom present in an "alkyl group" or the like is substituted, for example, by a substituent described above for G³¹, R¹ and R².

The aliphatic group may be branched or may form a
5 ring. The number of carbon atoms in the aliphatic group is preferably from 1 to 20, more preferably from 1 to 16. The aryl moiety in the aralkyl group and the substituted aralkyl group is preferably a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, more preferably a phenyl group. Examples of the
10 aliphatic group include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a butyl group, an isopropyl group, a tert-butyl group, a hydroxyethyl group, a methoxyethyl group, a cyanoethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a 3-sulfopropyl group, a 4-sulfobutyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a benzyl group, a 2-phenethyl group, a vinyl group and an allyl group.
15

The aromatic group means an aryl group and a substituted aryl group. The aryl group is preferably a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, more preferably a phenyl group. The number of carbon atoms in the aromatic group is
20 preferably from 6 to 20, more preferably from 6 to 16.

Examples of the aromatic group include a phenyl group, a p-tolyl group, a p-methoxyphenyl group, an o-chlorophenyl group and an m-(3-sulfopropylamino)phenyl group.

The heterocyclic group includes a substituted
25 heterocyclic group. In the heterocyclic group, the

heterocyclic ring may be condensed with an aliphatic ring, an aromatic ring or another heterocyclic ring. The heterocyclic group is preferably a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group. Examples of the substituent of the substituted heterocyclic group include an aliphatic group, a halogen atom, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, an acyl group, an acylamino group, a sulfamoyl group, a carbamoyl group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic group include a 2-pyridyl group, a 2-thienyl group, a 2-thiazolyl group, a 2-benzothiazolyl group, a 2-benzoxazolyl group and a 2-furyl group.

The carbamoyl group includes a substituted carbamoyl group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the carbamoyl group include a methylcarbamoyl group and a dimethylcarbamoyl group.

The alkoxy carbonyl group includes a substituted alkoxy carbonyl group. The alkoxy carbonyl group is preferably an alkoxy carbonyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy carbonyl group include a methoxycarbonyl group and an ethoxycarbonyl group.

The aryloxycarbonyl group includes a substituted aryloxycarbonyl group. The aryloxycarbonyl group is preferably an aryloxycarbonyl group having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic

hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryloxycarbonyl group include a phenoxy carbonyl group.

The heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group includes a substituted heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group. Examples of the heterocyclic ring include the heterocyclic rings described above for the heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group is preferably a heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms.

Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group include a 2-pyridyloxycarbonyl group.

The acyl group includes a substituted acyl group. The acyl group is preferably an acyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acyl group include an acetyl group and a benzoyl group.

The alkoxy group includes a substituted alkoxy group. The alkoxy group is preferably an alkoxy group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkoxy group, a hydroxyl group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy group include a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, an isopropoxy group, a methoxyethoxy group, a hydroxyethoxy group and a 3-carboxypropoxy group.

The aryloxy group includes a substituted aryloxy

group. The aryloxy group is preferably an aryloxy group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkoxy group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryloxy group include a phenoxy group, a p-methoxyphenoxy group and an o-methoxyphenoxy group.

The heterocyclic oxy group includes a substituted heterocyclic oxy group. Examples of the heterocyclic ring include the heterocyclic rings described above for the heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic oxy group is preferably a heterocyclic oxy group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group, an alkoxy group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic oxy group include a 3-pyridyloxy group and a 3-thienyloxy group.

The silyloxy group is preferably a silyloxy group substituted by an aliphatic or aromatic group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the silyloxy group include a trimethylsilyloxy group and a diphenylmethysilyloxy group.

The acyloxy group includes a substituted acyloxy group. The acyloxy group is preferably an acyloxy group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acyloxy group include an acetoxy group and a

benzoyloxy group.

The carbamoyloxy group includes a substituted carbamoyloxy group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the carbamoyloxy group include an

5 N-methylcarbamoyloxy group.

The alkoxy carbonyloxy group includes a substituted alkoxy carbonyloxy group. The alkoxy carbonyloxy group is preferably an alkoxy carbonyloxy group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkoxy carbonyloxy group

10 include a methoxycarbonyloxy group and an isopropoxy- carbonyloxy group.

The aryloxycarbonyloxy group includes a substituted aryloxycarbonyloxy group. The aryloxycarbonyloxy group is preferably an aryloxycarbonyloxy group having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the aryloxycarbonyloxy group

15 include a phenoxy carbonyloxy group.

The amino group includes a substituted amino group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group, an aryl group and a heterocyclic group, and the alkyl group, the

20 aryl group and the heterocyclic group each may further have a substituent. The alkylamino group includes a substituted alkylamino group. The alkylamino group is preferably an alkylamino group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic 25 group. Examples of the alkylamino group include a methyl-

amino group and a diethylamino group.

The arylamino group includes a substituted arylamino group. The arylamino group is preferably an arylamino group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include a halogen atom and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the arylamino group include a phenylamino group and a 2-chlorophenylamino group.

The heterocyclic amino group includes a substituted heterocyclic amino group. Examples of the heterocyclic ring include the heterocyclic rings described above for the heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic amino group is preferably a heterocyclic amino group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group, a halogen atom and an ionic hydrophilic group.

The acylamino group includes a substituted acylamino group. The acylamino group is preferably an acylamino group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acylamino group include an acetylamino group, a propionylamino group, a benzoylamino group, an N-phenylacetylamino group and a 3,5-disulfobenzoylamino group.

The ureido group includes a substituted ureido group. The ureido group is preferably a ureido group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group and an aryl group. Examples of the ureido

group include a 3-methylureido group, a 3,3-dimethylureido group and a 3-phenylureido group.

The sulfamoylamino group includes a substituted sulfamoylamino group. Examples of the substituent include
5 an alkyl group. Examples of the sulfamoylamino group include an N,N-dipropylsulfamoylamino group.

The alkoxy carbonylamino group includes a substituted alkoxy carbonylamino group. The alkoxy carbonylamino group is preferably an alkoxy carbonylamino group having from 2 to
10 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy carbonyl-amino group include an ethoxycarbonylamino group.

The aryloxycarbonylamino group includes a substituted aryloxycarbonylamino group. The aryloxycarbonylamino group is preferably an aryloxycarbonylamino group having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryloxycarbonyl-amino group include a phenoxy carbonylamino group.

The alkylsulfonylamino group and the arylsulfonyl-amino group include a substituted alkylsulfonylamino group and a substituted arylsulfonylamino group, respectively. The alkylsulfonylamino group and the arylsulfonylamino group are preferably an alkylsulfonylamino group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and an arylsulfonylamino group having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms, respectively. Examples

of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkylsulfonylamino group and arylsulfonylamino group include a methylsulfonylamino group, an N-phenyl-methylsulfonylamino group, a phenylsulfonylamino group and a 3-carboxyphenylsulfonylamino group.

The heterocyclic sulfonylamino group includes a substituted heterocyclic sulfonylamino group. Examples of the heterocyclic ring include the heterocyclic rings described above for the heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic sulfonylamino group is preferably a heterocyclic sulfonylamino group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic sulfonylamino group include a 2-thienylsulfonylamino group and a 3-pyridylsulfonylamino group.

The alkylthio group, the arylthio group and the heterocyclic thio group include a substituted alkylthio group, a substituted arylthio group and a substituted heterocyclic thio group, respectively. Examples of the heterocyclic ring include the heterocyclic rings described above for the heterocyclic group. The alkylthio group, the arylthio group and the heterocyclic thio group are preferably an alkylthio group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an arylthio group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and a heterocyclic thio group having from 1 to 20 carbon

atoms, respectively. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkylthio group, arylthio group and heterocyclic thio group include a methylthio group, a phenylthio group and a 2-pyridylthio group.

5

The alkylsulfonyl group and the arylsulfonyl group include a substituted alkylsulfonyl group and a substituted arylsulfonyl group, respectively. Examples of the alkylsulfonyl group and arylsulfonyl group include a methylsulfonyl group and a phenylsulfonyl group.

10

The heterocyclic sulfonyl group includes a substituted heterocyclic sulfonyl group. Examples of the heterocyclic ring include the heterocyclic rings described above for the heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic sulfonyl group is preferably a heterocyclic sulfonyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic sulfonyl group include a 2-thienylsulfonyl group and a 3-pyridylsulfonyl group.

15

The alkylsulfinyl group and the arylsulfinyl group include a substituted alkylsulfinyl group and a substituted arylsulfinyl group, respectively. Examples of the alkylsulfinyl group and arylsulfinyl group include a methylsulfinyl group and a phenylsulfinyl group.

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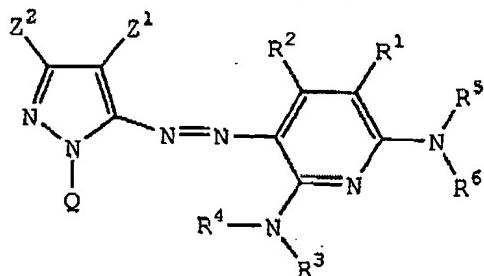
The heterocyclic sulfinyl group includes a

substituted heterocyclic sulfinyl group. Examples of the heterocyclic ring include the heterocyclic rings described above for the heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic sulfinyl group is preferably a heterocyclic sulfinyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic sulfinyl group include a 4-pyridylsulfinyl group.

The sulfamoyl group includes a substituted sulfamoyl group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the sulfamoyl group include a dimethylsulfamoyl group and a di-(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl group.

In the present invention, particularly preferred is a structure represented by the following formula (MIa):

15 Formula (MIa):



In formula (MIa), R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ have the same meanings as in formula (MI).

20 R³ and R⁴ each independently represents a hydrogen

atom or a substituent and the substituent is an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group. R³ and R⁴ each is preferably a hydrogen atom, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group or an arylsulfonyl group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, an aromatic group or a heterocyclic group.

10 Z¹ represents an electron-withdrawing group having a Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of 0.20 or more. Z¹ is preferably an electron-withdrawing group having a σ_p value of 0.30 or more, more preferably 0.45 or more, still more preferably 0.60 or more, but the σ_p value preferably 15 does not exceed 1.0. Specific preferred examples of this substituent include electron-withdrawing substituents described later. Among those, preferred are an acyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, an alkyloxycarbonyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a nitro group, a cyano group, an alkylsulfonyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an arylsulfonyl group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, a carbamoyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and a halogenated alkyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferred are a cyano group, an alkylsulfonyl 20 group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and an arylsulfonyl 25 group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and an arylsulfonyl

group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, and most preferred is a cyano group.

Z^2 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent and the substituent is an aliphatic group, an aromatic group or 5 a heterocyclic group. Z^2 is preferably an aliphatic group, more preferably an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

Q represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent and the substituent is an aliphatic group, an aromatic group or a 10 heterocyclic group. Q is preferably a group comprising a nonmetallic atom group necessary for forming a 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-membered ring. The 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-membered ring may be substituted, may be a saturated ring or may have an unsaturated bond. Q is more preferably an aromatic group 15 or a heterocyclic group. Preferred examples of the nonmetallic atom include a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom and a carbon atom. Specific examples of the ring structure include a benzene ring, a cyclopentane ring, a cyclohexane ring, a cycloheptane ring, a cyclooctane ring, 20 a cyclohexene ring, a pyridine ring, a pyrimidine ring, a pyrazine ring, a pyridazine ring, a triazine ring, an imidazole ring, a benzimidazole ring, an oxazole ring, a benzoxazole ring, a thiazole ring, a benzothiazole ring, an oxane ring, a sulfolane ring and a thiane ring.

25 The hydrogen atom of each substituent described in

regard to formula (MIa) may be substituted. Examples of the substituent include the substituents described in regard to formula (MI), the groups described as examples for G^{31} , R^1 and R^2 , and ionic hydrophilic groups.

5 Here, the Hammett's substituent constant σ value used in the present invention is described. The Hammett's rule is an empirical rule advocated by L.P. Hammett in 1935 so as to quantitatively discuss the effect of substituent on the reaction or equilibrium of benzene derivatives and
10 its propriety is widely admitted at present. The substituent constant determined by the Hammett's rule includes a σ_P value and a σ_M value and these values can be found in a large number of general publications but these are described in detail, for example, in J.A. Dean
15 (compiler), Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, 12th ed., McGraw-Hill (1979), and Kagakuno Ryoiki (Chemistry Region), special number, No. 122, pp. 96-103, Nankodo (1979). In the present invention, each substituent is limited or described by using the Hammett's substituent constant σ but this does not mean that the substituent is limited only
20 to those having a known value which can be found in the above-described publications. Needless to say, the substituent includes substituents of which σ value is not known in publications but when measured based on the
25 Hammett's rule, falls within the range specified.

Furthermore, although formula (la) of the present invention include those which are not a benzene derivative, the σ_p value is used as a measure for showing the electron effect of the substituent irrespective of the substitution site.

- 5 In the present invention, the σ_p value is used in this meaning.

Examples of the electron-withdrawing group having a Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of 0.60 or more include a cyano group, a nitro group, an alkylsulfonyl 10 group (e.g., methylsulfonyl) and an arylsulfonyl group (e.g., phenylsulfonyl).

Examples of the electron-withdrawing group having a Hammett's σ_p value of 0.45 or more include, in addition to those described above, an acyl group (e.g., acetyl), an 15 alkoxy carbonyl group (e.g., dodecyloxy carbonyl), an aryloxycarbonyl group (e.g., m-chlorophenoxy carbonyl), an alkylsulfinyl group (e.g., n-propylsulfinyl), an arylsulfinyl group (e.g., phenylsulfinyl), a sulfamoyl group (e.g., N-ethylsulfamoyl, N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl) and a 20 halogenated alkyl group (e.g., trifluoromethyl).

Examples of the electron-withdrawing group having a Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of 0.30 or more include, in addition to those described above, an acyloxy group (e.g., acetoxy), a carbamoyl group (e.g., N-25 ethylcarbamoyl, N,N-dibutylcarbamoyl), a halogenated alkoxy

group (e.g., trifluoromethyloxy), a halogenated aryloxy group (e.g., pentafluorophenoxy), a sulfonyloxy group (e.g., methylsulfonyloxy), a halogenated alkylthio group (e.g., difluoromethylthio), an aryl group substituted by 5 two or more electron-withdrawing groups having a σ_p value of 0.15 or more (e.g., 2,4-dinitrophenyl, pentachlorophenyl) and a heterocyclic ring (e.g., 2-benzoxazolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 1-phenyl-2-benzimidazolyl).

Specific examples of the electron-withdrawing group 10 having a σ_p value of 0.20 or more include, in addition to those described above, a halogen atom.

The preferred combination of substituents in the azo dye represented by formula (MI) is described below. R^5 and R^6 each is preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an 15 aryl group, a heterocyclic group, a sulfonyl group or an acyl group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, an aryl group, a heterocyclic group or a sulfonyl group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group. However, R^5 and R^6 are not a hydrogen atom at the 20 same time. G^{31} is preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group or an acylamino group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an amino group or an acylamino group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, an amino group or an 25 acylamino group.

A_3 is preferably a pyrazole ring, an imidazole ring, an isothiazole ring, a thiadiazole ring or a benzothiazole ring, more preferably a pyrazole ring or an isothiazole ring, and most preferably a pyrazole ring.

5 B^{31} and B^{32} each is $=CR^1-$ or $-CR^2=$, and R^1 and R^2 each
is preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a halogen
atom, a cyano group, a carbamoyl group, a carboxyl group, a
hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group or an alkoxy carbonyl group,
more preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a carboxyl
10 group, a cyano group or a carbamoyl group.

As for the preferred combination of substituents in
the compound represented by formula (MI), a compound where
at least one of various substituents is the preferred group
is preferred, a compound where a larger number of various
15 substituents are the preferred groups is more preferred,
and a compound where all substituents are the preferred
groups is most preferred.

Specific examples of the compound (azo dye)
represented by formula (MI) are set forth below, however,
20 the azo dye for use in the present invention is not limited
to those set forth below.

[Table 14]

Dye	R_1	R_2	R_3
a-1			
a-2			
a-3			
a-4			
a-5			

[Table 15]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
a-6			
a-7			
a-8			
a-9			C ₈ H ₁₇ (t)
a-10			

[Table 16]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
a-11	+	<chem>C1=CN=C(S(=O)(=O)Na)C=C1</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C#N)c2[nH]c(Nc3ccccc3)cc2n1</chem>	<chem>Cc1ccccc1S(=O)(=O)Na</chem>
a-12	<chem>c1ccccc1</chem>	<chem>C1=CN=C(S(=O)(=O)K)C=C1</chem>	<chem>Cc1ccccc1S(=O)(=O)K</chem>	<chem>Cc1ccccc1C(=O)O</chem>
a-13	<chem>c1cc(Cl)ccccc1</chem>	<chem>C1=CN=C(S(=O)(=O)K)C=C1</chem> (4,5-mix)	<chem>Cc1ccccc1S(=O)(=O)K</chem>	<chem>Cc1ccccc1C(=O)O</chem>
b-14	+	<chem>C1=CN=C(S(=O)(=O)Na)C=C1</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1S(=O)(=O)Na</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1S(=O)(=O)Na</chem>
e-15	+	<chem>C1=CN=C(S(=O)(=O)K)C=C1</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1S(=O)(=O)K</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1S(=O)(=O)K</chem>
a-16	+	<chem>C1=CN=C(Cl)C=C1</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1N(CC(=O)O)C(=O)O</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1N(CC(=O)O)C(=O)O</chem>
a-17	+	<chem>C1=CN=C(S(=O)(=O)Na)C=C1</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1S(=O)(=O)Na</chem>	<chem>Cc1cc(C)c(C)c(C)c1S(=O)(=O)Na</chem>

[Table 17]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
a-18				
a-19				
a-20				
a-21				
a-22		H		
a-23		H		
a-24		H		
a-25				

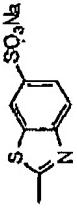
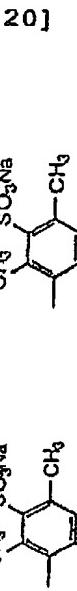
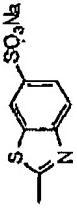
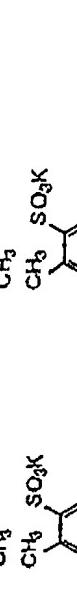
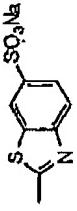
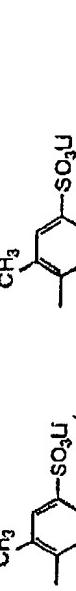
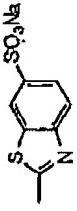
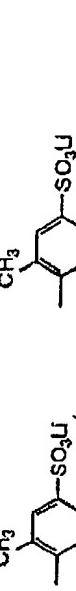
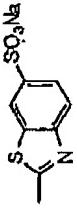
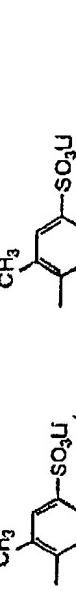
[Table 18]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
a-26				
a-27				
a-28				
a-29				
a-30				
a-31				

[Table 19]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
a-32	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>
a-33	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>
a-34	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)K)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>
a-35	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)Na)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)Na)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)Na)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>	<chem>C1=NC2=C(C=C1S(=O)(=O)Na)C(=O)c3ccccc3N2</chem>

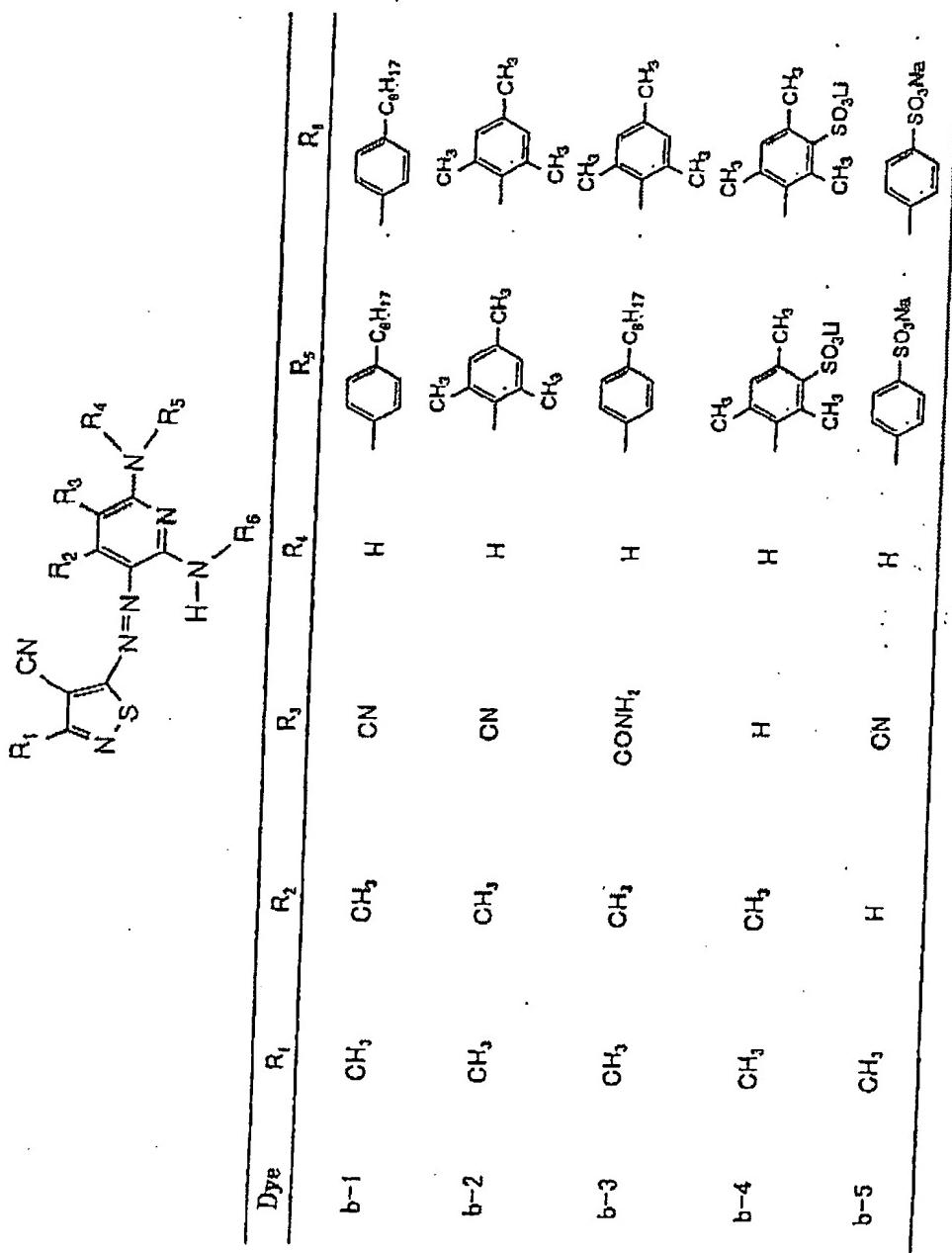
[Table 20]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
a-36				
a-37				
a-38				
a-39				
a-40				

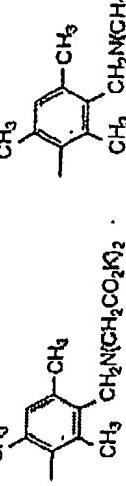
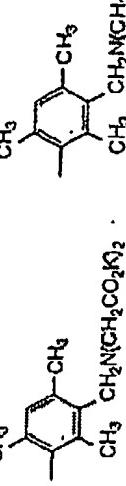
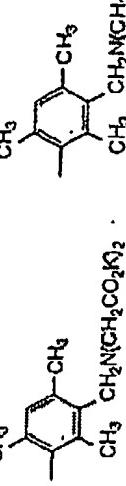
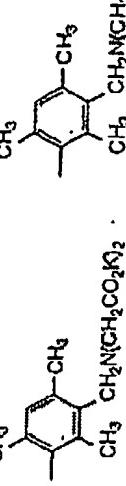
[Table 21]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆	R ₇	R ₈
a-41	CH ₃ —C ₆ H ₄ —	CN	—C ₆ H ₄ —	H	CONH ₂	SO ₂ CH ₃	OC ₆ H ₁₇	CH ₃ —C ₆ H ₄ —
a-42	+	Br	—C ₆ H ₄ —NHCH ₃	COOEt	H	—S—C ₆ H ₄ —N	C ₆ H ₁₇ (t)	COCH ₃
a-43	—C ₆ H ₄ —	SO ₂ CH ₃	—C ₆ H ₄ —NHCH ₃	CONH ₂	H	—S—C ₆ H ₄ —Cl	—C ₆ H ₄ —CH ₃	CO—
a-44	+	CN	—C ₆ H ₄ —CN	H	H	—S—C ₆ H ₄ —Cl	CH ₃ —C ₆ H ₄ —	SO ₂ CH ₃
a-45	+	Br	—C ₆ H ₄ —NO ₂	H	CONH ₂	—C(=O)CH ₃	—C ₆ H ₄ —CH ₃	—C ₆ H ₁₇
a-46	+	CN	—C ₆ H ₄ —	CH ₃	H	—S—C ₆ H ₄ —N	CH ₃ —C ₆ H ₄ —CH ₃	CH ₃ —C ₆ H ₄ —CH ₃

[Table 22]



[Table 23]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆
b-6	CH ₃	CH ₃	H			
b-7	CH ₃	CH ₃	H			
b-8	CH ₃	H	H	SO ₂ CH ₃		

[Table 24]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆	R ₇
c-1	-SCH ₃	CH ₃	CN	H	C ₆ H ₅ (t)		C ₆ H ₁₇
c-2		—		H		—	
c-3		—		H	—	—	
c-4		—		H	—	—	
c-5				H			C ₆ H ₁₇ (t)

Chemical structures:

- Dye c-1: A purine derivative with substituents R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆.
- Dye c-2: A purine derivative with substituents R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆. R₂ is a phenyl group.
- Dye c-3: A purine derivative with substituents R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆. R₂ is a phenyl group substituted with a $\sim SO_3K$ group.
- Dye c-4: A purine derivative with substituents R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆. R₂ is a phenyl group substituted with a $\sim CH_3$ group.
- Dye c-5: A purine derivative with substituents R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆. R₂ is a phenyl group.

[Table 25]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆
d-1	Me	CH ₃	CN	H	-SO ₃ K	-SO ₃ K
d-2	Me	CH ₃	CN	H	-CH ₃	-CH ₃
d-3	Me	H	H	-CH ₃	-CH ₃	-CH ₃
d-4	Ph	CH ₃	CONH ₂	H	-C ₆ H ₁₇	-C ₆ H ₁₇
d-5	Ph	CH ₃	H	-CH ₃	-OC ₆ H ₅ (n)	-CH ₃

[Table 26]

Dye	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆
e-1	5-Cl	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	H	C ₆ H ₁₁ (t)	C ₆ H ₁₁ (t)
e-2	5,6-diCl	H	H	H	-C ₆ H ₁₇	-C ₆ H ₁₇
e-3	5,6-dCl	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	COCH ₃
e-4	5-CH ₃	H	CN	H	CH ₃	CH ₃
e-5	5-NO ₂	CH ₃	H	SO ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
f-1	NC	CN	CH ₃	CH ₃	f-2	NC
	C ₄ H ₉		NH	NH		CH ₃ CN
			CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
						CH ₃ CH ₂ SO ₃ Na
						CH ₃ CH ₂ SO ₃ Na

The ink composition (in the present invention, sometimes simply referred to as "ink") for inkjet recording of the present invention can be prepared by dissolving and/or dispersing at least one of the above-described azo dyes in an aqueous medium and preferably contains the azo dye in an amount of 0.2 to 20 mass%, more preferably from 5 0.5 to 15 mass%.

The ink containing the betaine compound preferably contains no polymer fine particle.

10 The azo dye for use in the present invention contains an ionic hydrophilic group and is substantially water-soluble. The "substantially water-soluble" means that the dye dissolves in an amount of 2 mass% or more in water at 20°C.

15 In the inkjet ink composition of the present invention, other magenta dyes can be used in combination with the above-described azo dye (magenta dye).

Examples of the magenta dye which can be used in combination include aryl- or heteraryl-azo dyes (except for 20 the dye represented by formula (MI) of the present invention) having a phenol, a naphthol or an aniline as the coupling component; azomethine dyes having a pyrazolone or a pyrazolotriazole as the coupling component; methine dyes such as arylidene dye, styryl dye, merocyanine dye and 25 oxonol dye; carbonium dyes such as diphenylmethane dye,

triphenylmethane dye and xanthene dye; quinone-base dyes such as naphthoquinone, anthraquinone and anthrapyridone; and condensed polycyclic dyes such as dioxazine dye. These dyes may be a dye which provides a magenta color for the 5 first time when a part of the chromophore is dissociated. In this case, the counter cation may be an inorganic cation such as alkali metal and ammonium, an organic cation such as pyridinium and quaternary ammonium salt; or a polymer cation having such a cation in a partial structure. In the 10 ink composition containing the compound represented by formula (MI) of the present invention, the other dye is used in combination within the range of satisfying the ink precipitation test in the present invention.

The yellow dye useful for the present invention is 15 described in detail below.

When the reflection density after printing an ink on a reflective medium is measured through a Status A filter (for example, X-rite 310TR Densitometer) and one point having a reflection density (D_a) of 0.90 to 1.10 in the 20 yellow region is defined as the initial density of the ink and when this printed matter is enforcedly discolored by using an ozone discoloration tester capable of always generating 5 ppm of ozone and the enforced discoloration rate constant (k) is determined according to $(0.8 = e^{-kt})$ from 25 the time period (t) until the reflection density decreases

to 80% of the initial density, the yellow dye used in one ink (composition) for use in the inkjet recording method of the present invention is controlled, in view of fastness and ozone gas resistance, to have an enforced discoloration rate constant of 5.0×10^{-2} [hour⁻¹] or less, preferably 3.0×10^{-2} [hour⁻¹] or less, more preferably 1.0×10^{-2} [hour⁻¹] or less.

Also, the yellow dye is preferably a dye having an oxidation potential nobler than 1.0 V (vs SCE), more preferably nobler than 1.1 V (vs SCE), and most preferably nobler than 1.15 V (vs SCE). As for the type of the dye, an azo dye satisfying the above-described requirements is particularly preferred.

More specifically, a test sample is dissolved to a concentration of 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} mol/liter in a solvent such as dimethylformamide or acetonitrile containing a supporting electrolyte such as sodium perchlorate or tetrapropylammonium perchlorate and the oxidation potential is measured as a value to SCE (saturated calomel electrode) by using a cyclic voltammetry or the like. This value sometimes deviates on the order of tens of millivolt due to the effect of liquid junction potential, liquid resistance of sample solution, or the like, but the reproducibility of potential can be guaranteed by adding a standard sample (for example, hydroquinone).

In order to univocally specify the potential, in the present invention, the value (vs SCE) measured in a dimethylformamide (concentration of dye: 0.001 mol dm⁻³) containing 0.1 mol dm⁻³ of tetrapropylammonium perchlorate 5 as the supporting electrolyte is used as the oxidation potential of the dye.

The E_{ox} value indicates the transferability of an electron from the sample to the electrode and as the value is larger (the oxidation potential is nobler), the electron 10 is less transferable from the sample to the electrode, in other words, the oxidation less occurs. As for the relationship with the structure of compound, the oxidation potential becomes nobler when an electron-withdrawing group is introduced, and becomes baser when an electron-donating 15 group is introduced. In the present invention, the oxidation potential is preferably rendered nobler by introducing an electron-withdrawing group into the yellow dye skeleton so as to reduce the reactivity with ozone which is an electrophilic agent.

20 The dye for use in the present invention preferably has good color hue as well as good fastness, more preferably has no trailing in the long wave side on the absorption spectrum. For this purpose, the yellow dye preferably has λ_{max} in the region from 390 to 470 nm and 25 the ratio $I(\lambda_{max} + 70 \text{ nm})/I(\lambda_{max})$ of the absorbance at λ_{max}

($I(\lambda_{max})$) to the absorbance at $\lambda_{max} + 70$ nm ($I(\lambda_{max} + 70$ nm)) is preferably 0.2 or less, more preferably 0.1 or less. The lower limit of this ratio is about 0.01. These λ_{max} and the like are values measured with an aqueous solution.

5 The dye satisfying these oxidation potential and absorption properties is preferably a dye represented by the following formula (Y1). However, the compound represented by formula (Y1) is sufficient if the λ_{max} is in the range from 390 to 470 nm, and the above-described
10 oxidation potential and ratio $I(\lambda_{max} + 70 \text{ nm})/I(\lambda_{max})$ need not be always satisfied.

Formula (Y1):



wherein A_{11} and B_{11} each independently represents a hetero-
15 cyclic group which may be substituted.

The heterocyclic ring is preferably a heterocyclic ring constituted by a 5- or 6-membered ring and the heterocyclic ring may have a monocyclic structure or a polycyclic structure resulting from condensation of two or
20 more rings and may be an aromatic heterocyclic ring or a non-aromatic heterocyclic ring. The heteroatom constituting the heterocyclic ring is preferably N, O or S atom.

The heterocyclic ring represented by A_{11} in formula
25 (Y1) is preferably 5-pyrazolone, pyrazole, triazole,

oxazolone, isoxazolone, barbituric acid, pyridone, pyridine, rhodanine, pyrazolidinedione, pyrazolopyridone, merdramic acid or a condensed heterocyclic ring resulting from condensation of such a heterocyclic ring with a hydrocarbon 5 aromatic ring or a heterocyclic ring, more preferably 5-pyrazolone, 5-aminopyrazole, pyridone, 2,6-diaminopyridine or a pyrazoloazole, still more preferably 5-aminopyrazole, 2-hydroxy-6-pyridone or pyrazolotriazole.

Examples of the heterocyclic group represented by E_{11} 10 include pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, cinnoline, phthalazine, quinoxaline, pyrrole, indole, furan, benzofuran, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyrazole, imidazole, benzimidazole, triazole, oxazole, isoxazole, benzoxazole, 15 thiazole, benzothiazole, isothiazole, benzisothiazole, thiadiazole, benzisoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, imidazolidine and thiazoline. Among these, preferred are pyridine, quinoline, thiophene, benzo-thiophene, pyrazole, imidazole, benzimidazole, triazole, 20 oxazole, isoxazole, benzoxazole, thiazole, benzothiazole, isothiazole, benzisothiazole, thiadiazole and benzisoxazole, more preferred are quinoline, thiophene, pyrazole, thiazole, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, isothiazole, imidazole, benzothiazole and thiadiazole, and still more preferred are 25 pyrazole, benzothiazole, benzoxazole, imidazole, 1,2,4-

thiadiazole and 1,3,4-thiadiazole.

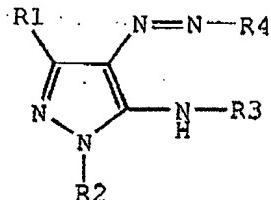
Examples of the substituent substituted to A₁₁ and B₁₁ include a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an 5 aryl group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, a silyloxy group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, an alkoxy carbonyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyloxy group, an amino group, an acylamino 10 group, an aminocarbonylamino group, an alkoxy carbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkylsulfonylamino group, an arylsulfonylamino group, a mercapto group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, a heterocyclic thio group, a sulfamoyl group, an 15 alkylsulfinyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, an acyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an imido group, a phosphino group, a phosphinyl group, a phosphinyloxy group, a phosphinylamino group, a 20 silyl group and an ionic hydrophilic group.

In the case where the dye represented by formula (Y1) is used as a water-soluble dye, the dye preferably contains at least one ionic hydrophilic group within the molecule. Examples of the ionic hydrophilic group include a sulfo 25 group, a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a quaternary

ammonium group. Among these ionic hydrophilic groups, preferred are a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a sulfo group, more preferred are a carboxyl group and a sulfo group. The carboxyl group, the phosphono group and the sulfo group each may be in a salt state and examples of the counter ion for forming the salt include an ammonium ion, alkali metal ions (e.g., lithium ion, sodium ion, potassium ion) and organic cations (e.g., tetramethyl-15 ammonium ion, tetramethylguanidium ion, tetramethyl-10 phosphonium). Among these counter ions, alkali metal salts are preferred.

Among the dyes represented by formula (Y1), preferred are the dyes represented by formulae (Y2), (Y3) and (Y4):

Formula (Y2):

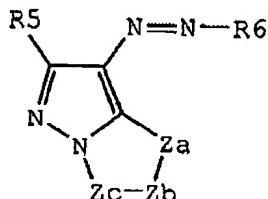


15

wherein R1 and R3 each represents a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an 20 aryl group or an ionic hydrophilic group, R2 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, a carbamoyl group, an acyl group, an aryl

group or a heterocyclic group, and R4 represents a heterocyclic group;

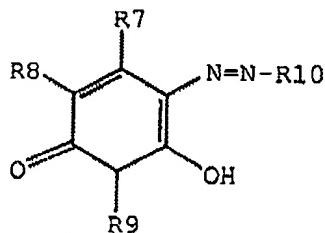
Formula (Y3) :



5

wherein R5 represents a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an aryl group or an ionic hydrophilic group, Za represents -N=, -NH- or -C(R11)=, Zb and Zc each independently represents -N= or -C(R11)=, R11 represents a hydrogen atom or a nonmetallic substituent, and R6 represents a heterocyclic group;

Formula (Y4) :



15

wherein R7 and R9 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, an aryl group, an alkylthio group, an

arylthio group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group or an ionic hydrophilic group, R8 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryl group, an aryloxy group, a cyano group, an acylamino group, a sulfonylamino group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, a ureido group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, an acyl group, an amino group, a hydroxy group or an ionic hydrophilic group, and R10 represents a heterocyclic group.

The alkyl group represented by R1, R2, R3, R5, R7, R8 and R9 in formulae (Y2), (Y3) and (Y4) includes an alkyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkyl group. The alkyl group is preferably an alkyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, a cyano group, a halogen atom and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkyl group include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a butyl group, an isopropyl group, a tert-butyl group, a hydroxyethyl group, a methoxyethyl group, a cyanoethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a 3-sulfopropyl group and a 4-sulfobutyl group.

The cycloalkyl group represented by R1, R2, R3, R5, R7, R8 and R9 includes a cycloalkyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted cycloalkyl group. The

cycloalkyl group is preferably a cycloalkyl group having from 5 to 12 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the cycloalkyl group include a cyclohexyl group.

5 The aralkyl group represented by R1, R2, R3, R5, R7, R8 and R9 include an aralkyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted aralkyl group. The aralkyl group is preferably an aralkyl group having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic 10 hydrophilic group. Examples of the aralkyl group include a benzyl group and a 2-phenethyl group.

The aryl group represented by R1, R2, R3, R5, R7, R8 and R9 includes an aryl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted aryl group. The aryl group is preferably an 15 aryl group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, a halogen atom, an alkylamino group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryl group include a phenyl group, a p-tolyl group, a p-methoxyphenyl group, an o-chlorophenyl 20 group and an m-(3-sulfopropylamino)phenyl group.

The alkylthio group represented by R1, R2, R3, R5, R7, R8 and R9 includes an alkylthio group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkylthio group. The alkylthio group is preferably an alkylthio group having from 1 to 20 carbon 25 atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic

hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkylthio group include a methylthio group and an ethylthio group.

The arylthio group represented by R1, R2, R3, R5, R7, R8 and R9 includes an arylthio group having a substituent 5 and an unsubstituted arylthio group. The arylthio group is preferably an arylthio group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the arylthio group include a phenylthio group and a p-tolylthio group.

10 The heterocyclic group represented by R2 and R²² which is described later is preferably a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring and the heterocyclic ring may be further condensed. The heteroatom constituting the heterocyclic ring is preferably N, S or O. The ring may be an aromatic 15 heterocyclic ring or a non-aromatic heterocyclic ring. The heterocyclic ring may be substituted and examples of the substituent are the same as those of the substituent of the aryl group which is described later. The heterocyclic ring is preferably a 6-membered nitrogen-containing aromatic 20 heterocyclic ring and preferred examples thereof include triazine, pyrimidine and phthalazine.

The halogen atom represented by R8 includes a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom and a bromine atom.

The alkoxy group represented by R1, R3, R5 and R8 25 includes an alkoxy group having a substituent and an

unsubstituted alkoxy group. The alkoxy group is preferably an alkoxy group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include a hydroxyl group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy group include a 5 methoxy group, an ethoxy group, an isopropoxy group, a methoxyethoxy group, a hydroxyethoxy group and a 3-carboxypropoxy group.

The aryloxy group represented by R8 includes an aryloxy group having a substituent and an unsubstituted 10 aryloxy group. The aryloxy group is preferably an aryloxy group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkoxy group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryloxy group include a phenoxy group, a p-methoxyphenoxy group and an o-methoxy-15 phenoxy group.

The acylamino group represented by R8 includes an acylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted acylamino group. The acylamino group is preferably an acylamino group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples 20 of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acylamino group include an acetamide group, a propionamide group, a benzamide group and a 3,5-disulfobenzamide group.

The sulfonylamino group represented by R8 includes a 25 sulfonylamino group having a substituent and an

unsubstituted sulfonylamino group. The sulfonylamino group is preferably a sulfonylamino group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the sulfonylamino group include a methylsulfonylamino group and an ethylsulfonylamino group.

5 The alkoxy carbonylamino group represented by R8 includes an alkoxy carbonylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkoxy carbonylamino group. The alkoxy carbonylamino group is preferably an alkoxy carbonyl-amino group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of 10 the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy carbonylamino group include an ethoxycarbonylamino group.

The ureido group represented by R8 includes a ureido group having a substituent and an unsubstituted ureido group. The ureido group is preferably a ureido group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group and an aryl group. Examples of the ureido group include a 3-methylureido group, a 3,3-dimethylureido group and a 3-phenylureido group.

20 The alkoxy carbonyl group represented by R7, R8 and R9 includes an alkoxy carbonyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkoxy carbonyl group. The alkoxy carbonyl group is preferably an alkoxy carbonyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an 25 ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy carbonyl

group include a methoxycarbonyl group and an ethoxycarbonyl group.

The carbamoyl group represented by R2, R7, R8 and R9 includes a carbamoyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted carbamoyl group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the carbamoyl group include a methylcarbamoyl group and a dimethylcarbamoyl group.

The sulfamoyl group represented by R8 includes a sulfamoyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted sulfamoyl group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the sulfamoyl group include a dimethylsulfamoyl group and a di-(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl group.

Examples of the alkylsulfonyl group and arylsulfonyl group represented by R8 include a methylsulfonyl group and a phenylsulfonyl group.

The acyl group represented by R2 and R8 includes an acyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted acyl group. The acyl group is preferably an acyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acyl group include an acetyl group and a benzoyl group.

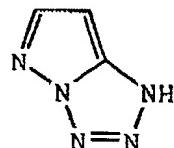
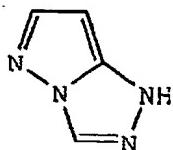
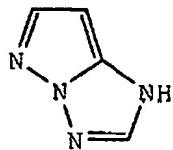
The amino group represented by R8 includes an amino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted amino group.

Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group, an aryl group and a heterocyclic group. Examples of the amino group include a methylamino group, a diethylamino group, an anilino group and a 2-chloroaniline group.

5 The heterocyclic group represented by R4, R6 and R10 is the same as the heterocyclic group represented by B₁₁ in formula (Y1), which may be substituted, and preferred examples, more preferred examples and still more preferred examples are the same as those described above. Examples
10 of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group, an alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfonamino group, a carbamoyl group and an acylamino group. The alkyl group,
15 the aryl group and the like each may further have a substituent.

In formula (Y3), Z_a represents -N=, -NH- or -C(R11)=, Z_b and Z_c each independently represents -N= or -C(R11)=, and R11 represents a hydrogen atom or a nonmetallic
20 substituent. The nonmetallic substituent represented by R11 is preferably a cyano group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, an aryl group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group or an ionic hydrophilic group. These substituents have the same meanings as the substituents
25 represented by R1, respectively, and preferred examples are

also the same. Examples of the skeleton of the heterocyclic ring comprising two 5-membered rings, contained in formula (Y3), are shown below.

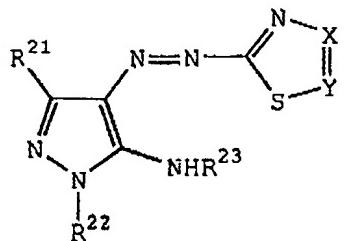


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When the above-described substituents each may further have a substituent, examples of the substituent include the substituents which may be substituted to the heterocyclic rings A₁₁ and B₁₁ in formula (Y1).

10 In the case where the dyes represented by formulae (Y2) to (Y4) are used as a water-soluble dye, the dye preferably contains at least one ionic hydrophilic group within the molecule. Examples thereof include dyes where at least one of R₁, R₂, R₃, R₅, R₇, R₈ and R₉ in formulae
15 (Y2) to (Y4) is an ionic hydrophilic group, and dyes where R₁ to R₁₁ in formulae (Y2) to (Y4) each further has an ionic hydrophilic group as a substituent.

Among the dyes represented by formulae (Y2), (Y3) and (Y4), preferred is the dye represented by formula (Y2), and
20 more preferred is a dye represented by the following formula (Y2-1):

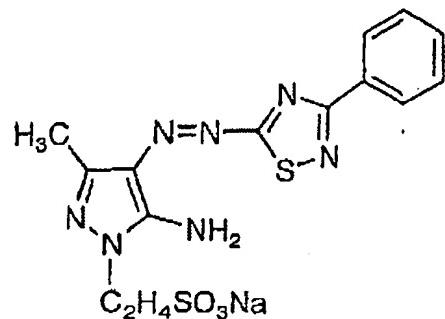


wherein R²¹ and R²³ each represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, an alkoxy group or an aryl group, R²² represents an aryl group or a heterocyclic group, one of X and Y represents a nitrogen atom and another represents -CR²⁴ (wherein R²⁴ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group, an alkylthio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, 10 an alkylsulfinyl group, an alkyloxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryl group, an arylthio group, an arylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, an aryloxy group or an acylamino group). These substituents each may be further substituted.

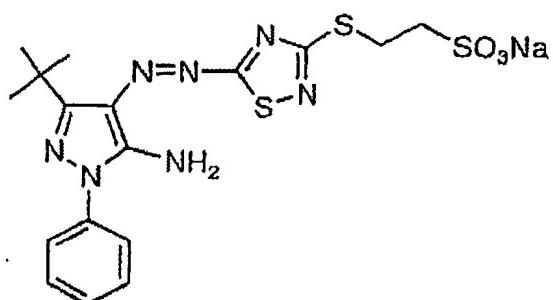
In formula (Y2-1), a dye having an ionic hydrophilic group is preferred.

Specific examples of preferred dyes for use in the present invention are set forth below, however, the dye for use in the present invention is not limited to the 20 following specific examples. These compounds can be synthesized by referring to JP-A-2-24191, JP-A-2001-279145 and Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-124832.

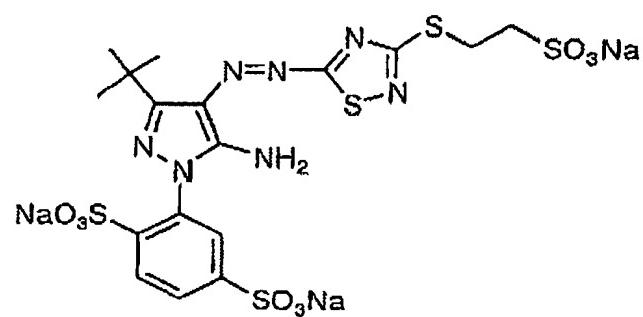
YI-1



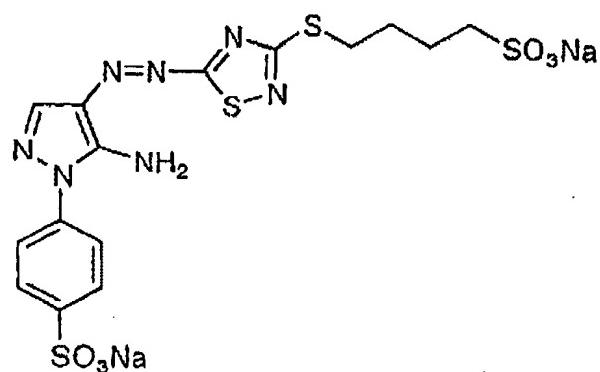
YI-2



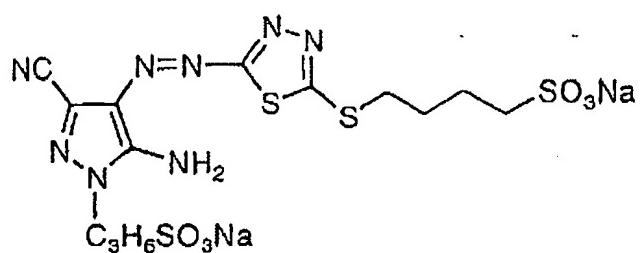
YI-3



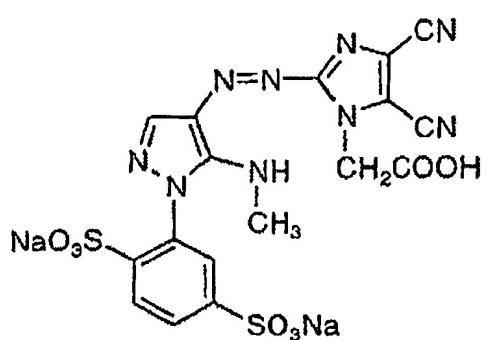
YI-4



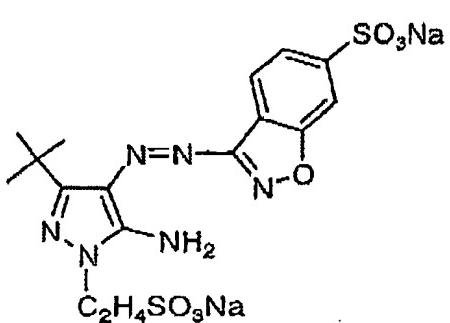
YI-5



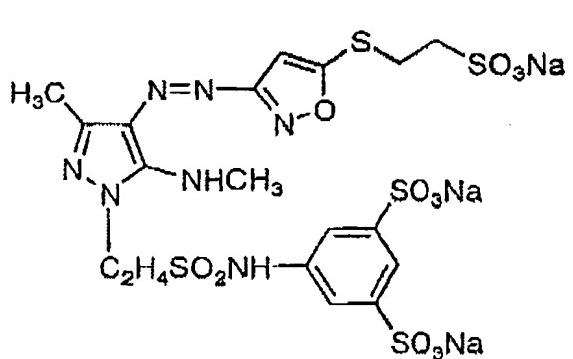
YI-6



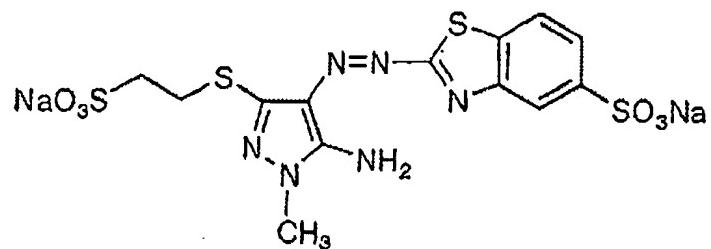
YI-7



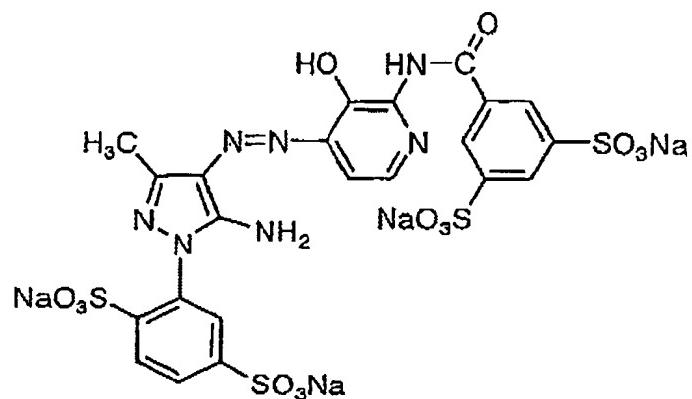
YI-8



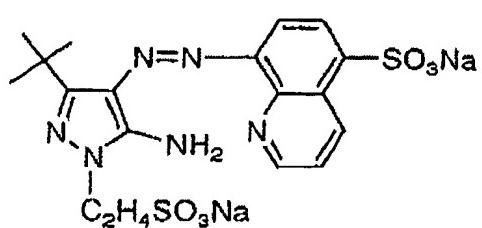
YI-9



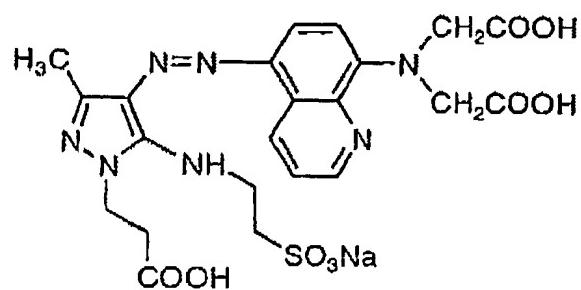
YI-10



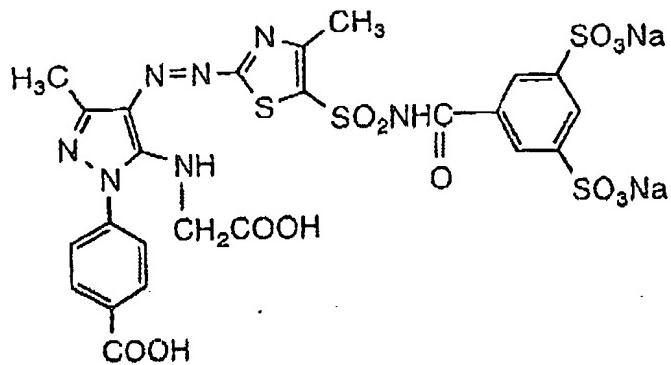
YI-11



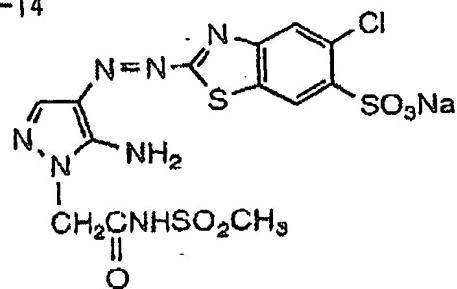
YI-12



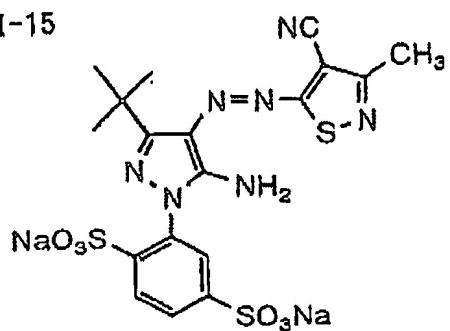
YI-13



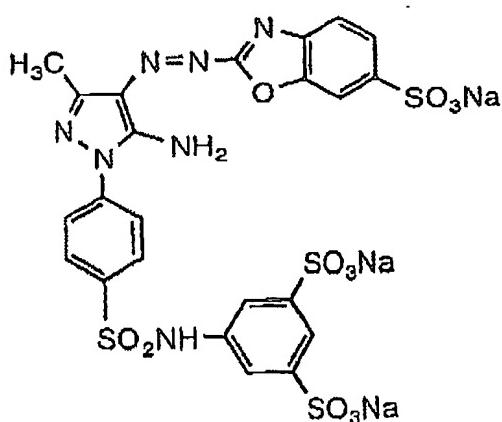
YI-14



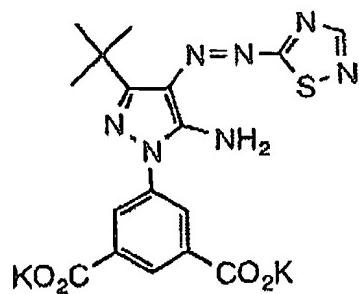
YI-15



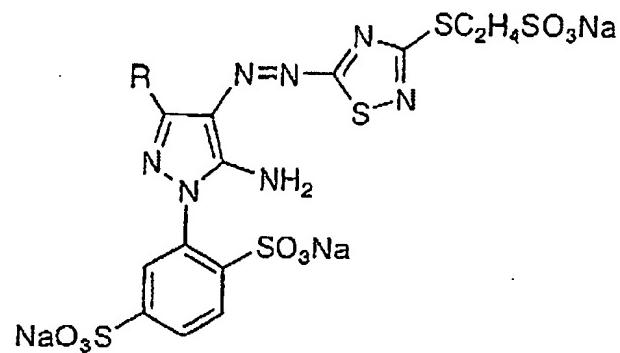
YI-16



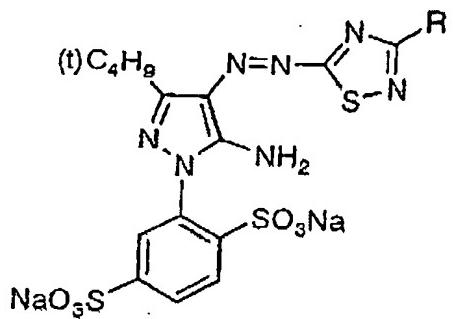
YI-17



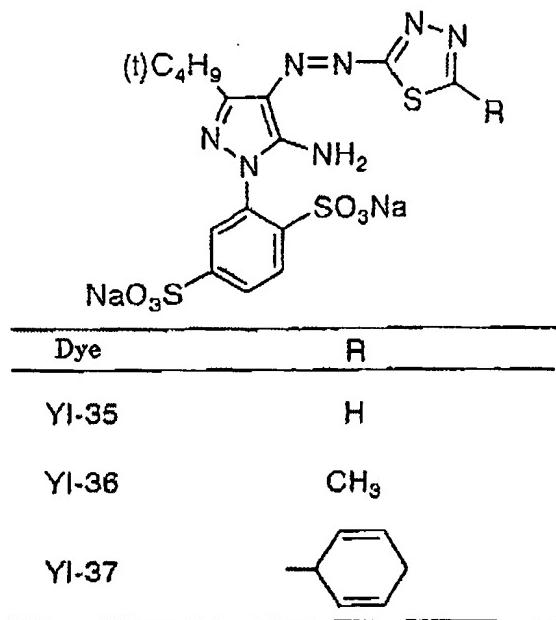
Dye	R
YI-18	CH ₃
YI-19	C ₆ H ₅ SO ₃ Na
YI-20	H
YI-21	C ₂ H ₄ CN
YI-22	
YI-23	
YI-24	
YI-25	
YI-26	
YI-27	

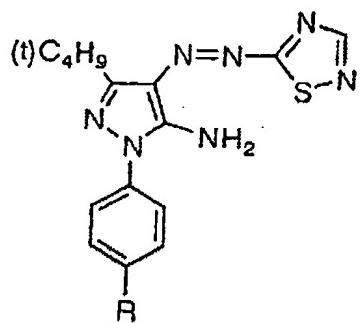


Dye	R
YI-28	CH ₃
YI-29	
YI-30	OC ₂ H ₅



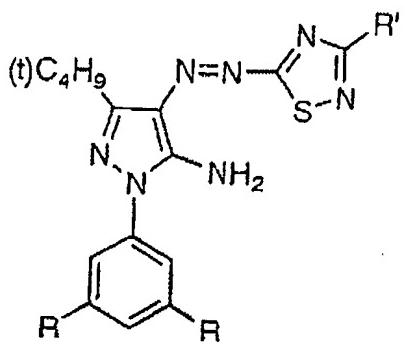
Dye	R
YI-31	
YI-32	CH_3
YI-33	$\text{SC}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$
YI-34	$\text{SO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$



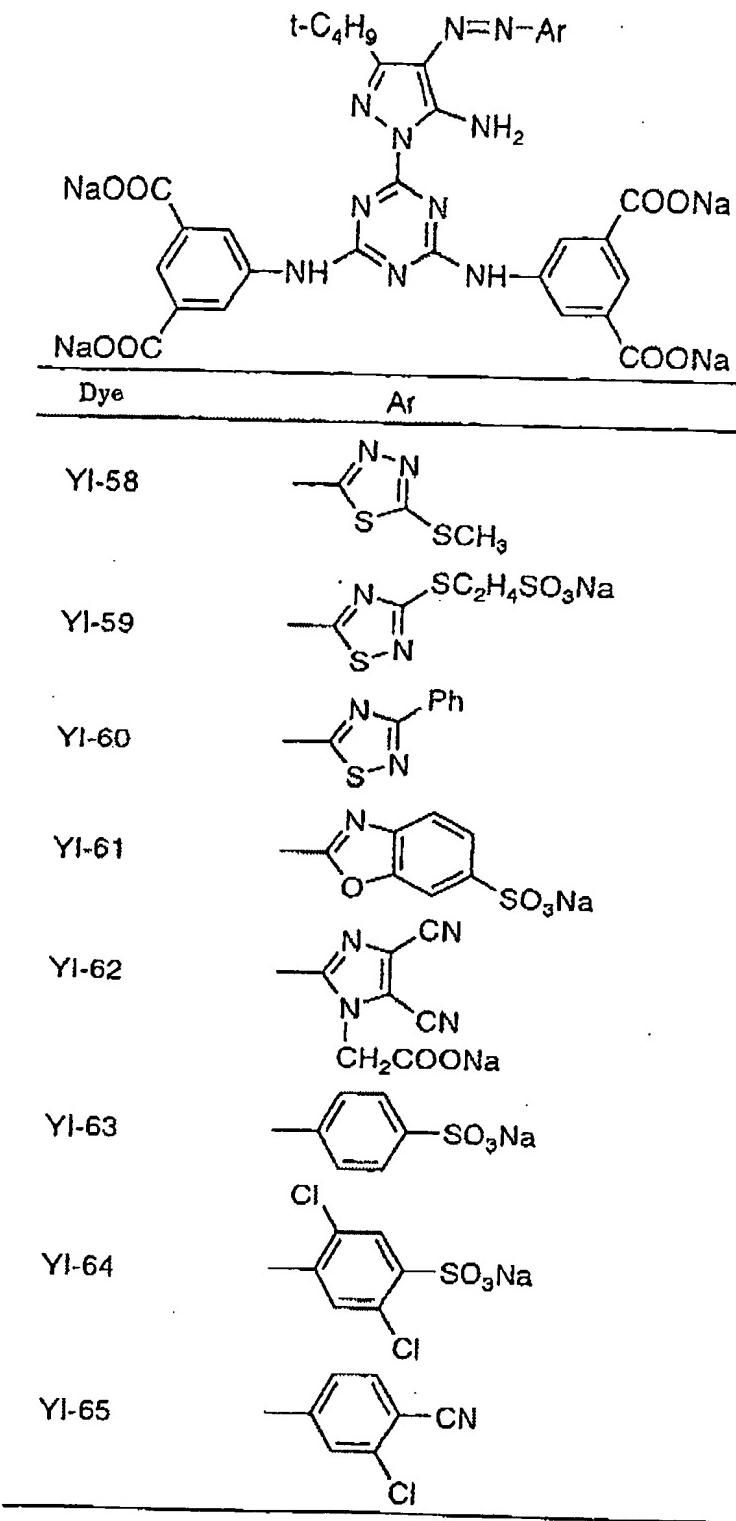


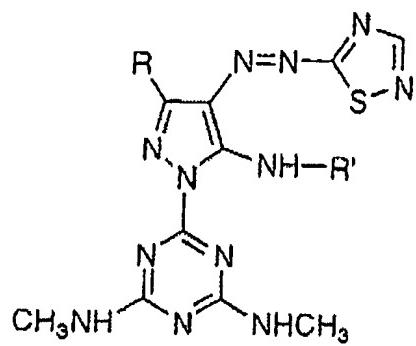
Dye	R
YI-38	COOC ₄ H ₉
YI-39	CON(C ₄ H ₉) ₂
YI-40	SO ₂ NHC ₁₂ H ₂₅
YI-41	OC ₈ H ₁₇

Dye	R
YI-48	$-\text{NHC}_2\text{H}_4\text{COOK}$
YI-49	$-\text{NHC}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$
YI-50	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{COOK}$
YI-51	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_3\text{K}$
YI-52	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{KO}_3\text{S}$
YI-53	$-\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2\text{COONa})_2$
YI-54	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{COOK}$
YI-55	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$
YI-56	$-\text{NHC}_6\text{H}_{13}$
YI-57	$-\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2$



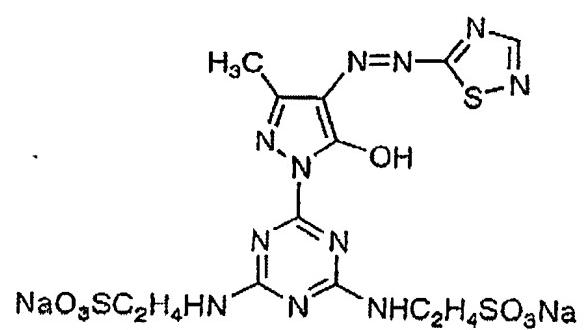
Dye	R	R'
YI-42	CON(C ₄ H ₉) ₂	H
YI-43	COOC ₈ H ₁₇	H
YI-44	CON(C ₄ H ₉) ₂	
YI-45	CON(C ₄ H ₉) ₂	CH ₃
YI-46	H	
YI-47	H	SC ₈ H ₁₇

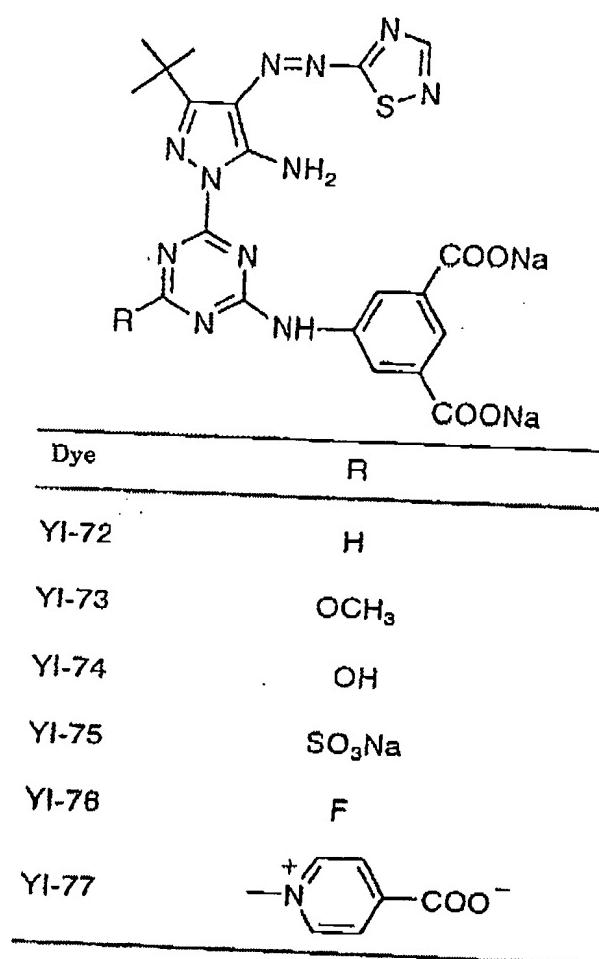


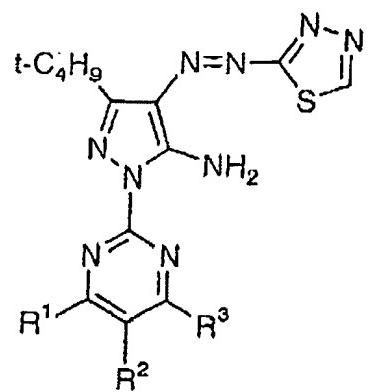


Dye	R	R'
YI-66	Ph	H
YI-67	OC ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅
YI-68	CH ₃	H
YI-69	t-C ₄ H ₉	H
YI-70	t-C ₄ H ₉	-C ₂ H ₄ COOH

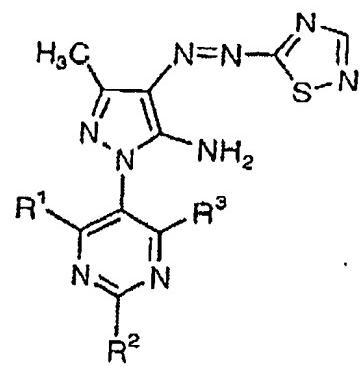
Dye YI-71:



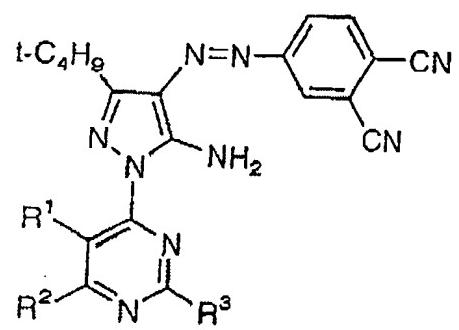




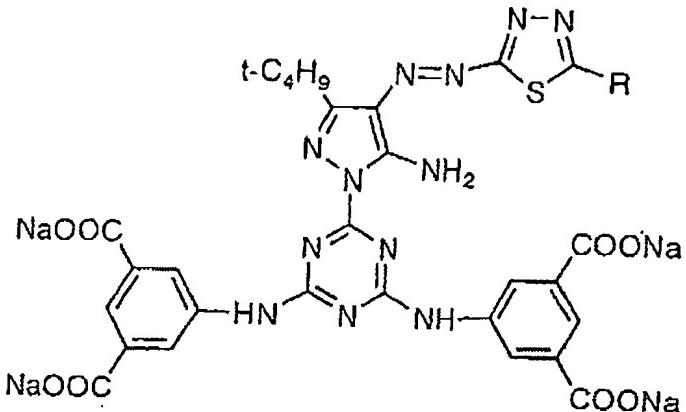
Dye	R ¹	R ²	R ³
YI-78	Cl	Cl	Cl
YI-79	Cl	Cl	F
YI-80	Cl	-CONHPh	Cl



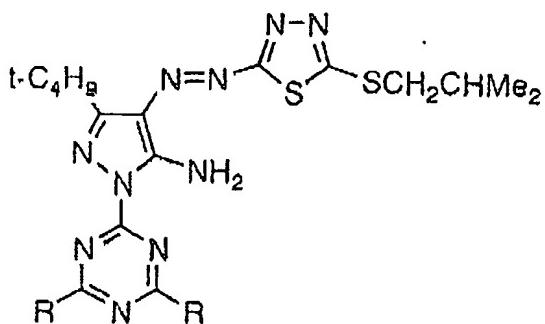
Dye	R¹	R²	R³
YI-81	F	H	H
YI-82	Cl	H	F

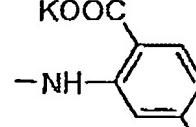
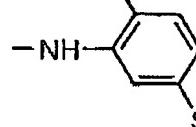
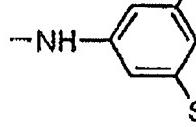
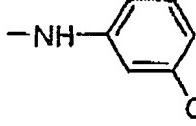
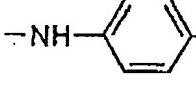
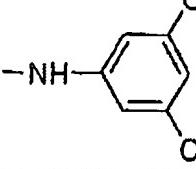


Dye	R ¹	R ²	R ³
YI-83	H	F	F
YI-84	F	F	H



Dye	R
YI-85	H
YI-86	CH ₃
YI-87	Ph
YI-88	SCH ₂ COONa
YI-89	SC ₂ H ₅
YI-90	SC ₄ H _{9-n}
YI-91	SCH ₂ CHMe ₂
YI-92	SCHMeEt
YI-93	SC ₄ H _{9-t}
YI-94	SC ₇ H _{15-n}
YI-95	SC ₂ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅
YI-96	SC ₂ H ₄ OC ₄ H _{9-n}
YI-97	SCH ₂ CF ₃



Dye	R
YI-98	-NHC ₂ H ₄ COOK
YI-99	-NHC ₂ H ₄ SO ₃ Na
YI-100	KOOC -NH-  COOK
YI-101	KO ₃ S -NH-  SO ₃ K
YI-102	-NH-  SO ₃ Li
YI-103	-NH-  COO ⁻ NH ₄ ⁺ COO ⁻ NH ₄ ⁺
YI-104	-NHC ₆ H _{13-n}
YI-105	-N(C ₄ H _{9-n}) ₂
YI-106	-N(CH ₂ COONa) ₂
YI-107	-NH-  SO ₃ ⁻ NH ₄ ⁺
YI-108	-NH-  COO ⁻ 2Et ₃ NH ⁺ COO ⁻

The inkjet recording ink of the present invention is obtained by dissolving and/or dispersing at least one of the above-described yellow dyes in an aqueous medium and preferably contains the yellow dye in an amount of 0.2 to 5 20 mass%, more preferably from 0.5 to 15 mass%.

The ink containing the betaine compound preferably contains no polymer fine particle.

The yellow dye for use in the present invention contains an ionic hydrophilic group and is substantially 10 water-soluble. The "substantially water-soluble" means that the dye dissolves in an amount of 2 mass% or more in water at 20°C.

The black dye for use in the present invention is described in detail below.

15 In the black ink for inkjet recording of the present invention, a dye (L) having λ_{max} in the region from 500 to 700 nm and having a half-value width ($W\lambda_{1/2}$) of 100 nm or more (preferably from 120 to 500 nm, more preferably from 120 to 350 nm) in the absorption spectrum of a dilute 20 solution standardized to an absorbance of 1.0 is used.

In the case where the dye (L) by itself can realize "(good non-loosening) black" (that is, black which is not dependent on the light source at the observation and less susceptible to stress of any one color tone of B, G and R) 25 with high image quality, this dye may be used alone as the

dye for black ink. However, in general, a dye for covering the region where the dye (L) has low absorption is usually used in combination. A dye (S) having main absorption in the yellow region is preferably used in combination. The
5 black ink may also be produced by using other dyes in combination.

In the present invention, the above-described dye alone or in combination with other dyes is dissolved or dispersed in an aqueous medium to prepare the black ink and
10 in order to satisfy the performances preferred as the black ink for inkjet recording, namely, 1) the weather resistance is excellent and/or 2) the balance of black is not disrupted even after color fading, an ink satisfying the following conditions is produced.

15 A black square symbol of JIS code 2223 is printed in a 48-point size by using the black ink and the reflection density (D_{vis}) measured through a Status A filter (visual filter) is defined as the initial density. Examples of the reflection densitometer having mounted thereon a Status A
20 filter include X-Rite Densitometer. Here, in the case of measuring the density of "black", the measured value of D_{vis} is used as the standard observed reflection density. This printed matter is enforcedly discolored by using an ozone discoloration tester capable of always generating 5 ppm of
25 ozone and the enforced discoloration rate constant (k_{vis}) is

determined according the relational formula "0.8=exp(-k_{vis}·t)" from the time period (t) until the reflection density (D_{vis}) decreases to 80% of the initial reflection density value.

5 In the present invention, an ink of giving an enforced discoloration rate constant (k_{vis}) of 5.0×10^{-2} [hour⁻¹] or less, preferably 3.0×10^{-2} [hour⁻¹] or less, more preferably 1.0×10^{-2} [hour⁻¹] or less, is produced (condition 1).

10 Also, a black square symbol of JIS code 2223 is printed in a 48-point size by using the black ink and the reflection densities (D_R, D_G, D_B) of three colors of C (cyan), M (magenta) and Y (yellow), which are not D_{vis} but density values obtained by measuring the printed matter 15 through a Status A filter, are defined as the initial densities. Here, (D_R, D_G, D_B) indicate (C reflection density by red filter, M reflection density by green filter, Y reflection density by blue filter). This printed matter is enforcedly discolored by using an ozone discoloration 20 tester capable of always generating 5 ppm of ozone according to the above-described method and the enforced discoloration rate constants (k_R, k_G, k_B) are determined similarly from the time period until the reflection densities (D_R, D_G, D_B) decrease to 80% of respective initial 25 density values. When the ratio (R) of the maximum value to

the minimum value in these three enforced discoloration rate constants is determined (for example, in the case where k_R is a maximum value and k_G is a minimum value, $R=k_R/k_G$), an ink of giving a ratio (R) of 1.2 or less, 5 preferably 1.1 or less, more preferably 1.05 or less, is produced (condition 2).

Incidentally, the "printed matter obtained by printing a black square symbol of JIS code 2223 in a 48-point size" used above is an image printed in a size large 10 enough to cover the aperture of the densitometer and thereby give a sufficiently large size for the measurement of density.

At least one dye used in the black ink has an oxidation potential nobler than 1.0 V (vs SCE), preferably 15 nobler than 1.1 V (vs SCE), more preferably nobler than 1.15 V (vs SCE), and most preferably nobler than 1.25 V (vs SCE), and at least one of the dyes preferably has λ_{max} of 500 nm or more (condition 3).

The oxidation potential used in the present invention 20 is a value measured in N,N-dimethylformamide (concentration of compound: $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$) containing $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ of tetrapropylammonium perchlorate as the supporting electrolyte by using SCE (saturated calomel electrode) as the reference electrode, a graphite electrode as the 25 working electrode and a platinum electrode as the counter

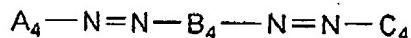
electrode. In the case of a water-soluble dye, the dye is sometimes hardly dissolved directly in N,N-dimethylformamide. In such a case, the oxidation potential is measured after dissolving the dye by using water in a small amount as much as possible and then diluting it with N,N-dimethylformamide to have a water content of 2% or less.

The oxidation potential value sometimes deviates on the order of tens of millivolt due to the effect of liquid junction potential, liquid resistance of sample solution, or the like, but the reproducibility of the potential value measured can be guaranteed by calibration using a standard sample (for example, hydroquinone).

The black ink for use in the present invention is preferably an azo dye represented by formula (BK1) shown below. The azo dye represented by formula (BK1) includes those coming under the dye (L) having λ_{max} in the region from 500 to 700 nm and having a half-value width of 100 nm or more in the absorption spectrum of a dilute solution standardized to an absorbance of 1.0. Other than these, a dye (S) having λ_{max} in the region from 350 to 500 nm is also included in the dye represented by formula (BK1). An ink where at least one dye (L) is the dye of formula (BK1) is preferred, an ink where at least one dye (L) and at least one dye (S) are the dye of formula (BK1) is more preferred, and an ink where 90 mass% of all dyes in the ink

is occupied by the dye of formula (BK1) is still more preferred (condition 4).

Formula (BK1):



The black ink for use in the present invention is a black ink satisfying at least one of these conditions 1 to 4.

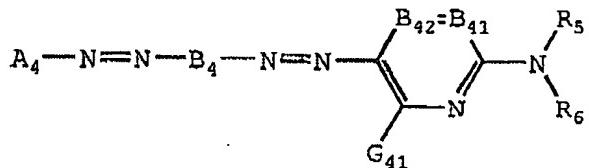
Of the dyes represented by formula (BK1), the dye 10 coming under the dye (L) is described in detail below.

In formula (BK1), A_4 , B_4 and C_4 each independently represents an aromatic group which may be substituted or a heterocyclic group which may be substituted (A_4 and C_4 each is a monovalent group and B_4 is a divalent group).

15 A compound where m and n each is 1 or 2 is preferred and in this case, at least two or more of A_4 , B_4 and C_4 are preferably an unsaturated heterocyclic group which may be substituted. In particular, a compound where m and n are 1 and at least B_4 and C_4 are an unsaturated heterocyclic 20 group is more preferred.

The azo dye represented by formula (BK1) is preferably a dye represented by the following formula (BK2):

Formula (BK2) :



wherein A₄ and B₄ have the same meanings as in formula
5 (BK1) ,

B₄₁ and B₄₂ each represents =CR₁- or -CR₂= or either one of B₄₁ and B₄₂ represents a nitrogen atom and the other represents =CR₁- or -CR₂=,

G₄₁, R₁ and R₂ each independently represents a
10 hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxy carbonyl group, an acyl group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy
15 group, a heterocyclic oxy group, a silyloxy group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, an alkoxycarbonyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyloxy group, an amino group (including an alkylamino group, an arylamino group and a heterocyclic amino group), an acylamino group, a ureido
20 group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylsulfonylamino group, an arylsulfonylamino group, a heterocyclic sulfonylamino group, a nitro group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group,

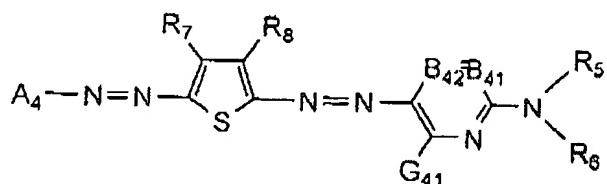
a heterocyclic thio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, a heterocyclic sulfonyl group, an alkylsulfinyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, a heterocyclic sulfinyl group, a sulfamoyl group or a sulfo group, and
5 each group may be further substituted,

R₅ and R₆ each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxy carbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group,
10 an arylsulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group, and each group may further have a substituent, provided that R₅ and R₆ are not a hydrogen atom at the same time, and

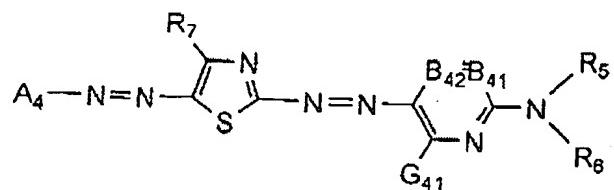
R₁ and R₅, or R₅ and R₆ may combine to form a 5- or 6-membered ring.

15 The azo dye represented by formula (BK2) is more preferably a dyes represented by the following formulae (BK3-1) and (BK3-2) :

Formula (BK3-1) :



Formula (BK3-2) :



wherein R₇ and R₈ each has the same meaning as R_i in formula (BK2).

10 The halogen atom includes a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom and a bromine atom. The aliphatic group means an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an alkenyl group, a substituted alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, a substituted alkynyl group, an aralkyl group and a substituted aralkyl group. The aliphatic group may be branched or may form a ring. The number of carbon atoms in the aliphatic group is preferably from 1 to 20, more preferably from 1 to 16. The aryl moiety in the aralkyl group and the substituted aralkyl group is preferably phenyl or naphthyl, more 15 preferably phenyl. Examples of the aliphatic group include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a butyl group, an isopropyl group, a tert-butyl group, a hydroxyethyl group, a methoxyethyl group, a cyanoethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a 3-sulfopropyl group, a 4-sulfobutyl group, a 20 cyclohexyl group, a benzyl group, a 2-phenethyl group, a 25

vinyl group and an allyl group.

The monovalent aromatic group means an aryl group and a substituted aryl group. The aryl group is preferably a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, more preferably a phenyl group. The number of carbon atoms in the monovalent aromatic group is preferably from 6 to 20, more preferably from 6 to 16. Examples of the monovalent aromatic group include a phenyl group, a p-tolyl group, a p-methoxyphenyl group, an o-chlorophenyl group and an m-(3-sulfopropyl-amino)phenyl group. The divalent aromatic group is a divalent form of these monovalent aromatic groups and examples thereof include a phenylene group, a p-tolylene group, a p-methoxyphenylene group, an o-chlorophenylene group, an m-(3-sulfopropylamino)phenylene group and a naphthylene group.

The heterocyclic group includes a heterocyclic group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic ring may be condensed with an aliphatic ring, an aromatic ring or another heterocyclic ring. The heterocyclic group is preferably a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group. Examples of the heteroatom in the heterocyclic ring include N, O and S. Examples of the substituent include an aliphatic group, a halogen atom, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, an acyl group, an acylamino group, a sulfamoyl group, a carbamoyl group

and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic ring used in the monovalent or divalent heterocyclic group include a pyridine ring, a thiophene ring, a thiazole ring, a benzothiazole ring, a benzoxazole ring and a furan 5 ring.

The carbamoyl group includes a carbamoyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted carbamoyl group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the carbamoyl group include a methylcarbamoyl 10 group and a dimethylcarbamoyl group.

The alkoxy carbonyl group includes an alkoxy carbonyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkoxy carbonyl group. The alkoxy carbonyl group is preferably an alkoxy carbonyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. 15 Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy carbonyl group include a methoxycarbonyl group and an ethoxycarbonyl group.

The aryloxy carbonyl group includes an aryloxy carbonyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted aryloxy carbonyl group. The aryloxy carbonyl group is preferably an aryloxy carbonyl group having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms. 20 Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryloxy carbonyl group include a phenoxy carbonyl group.

25 The heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group includes a

heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group. The heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group is preferably a heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms.

5 Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group include a 2-pyridyloxycarbonyl group.

The acyl group includes an acyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted acyl group. The acyl group is preferably an acyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acyl group include an acetyl group and a benzoyl group.

The alkoxy group includes an alkoxy group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkoxy group. The alkoxy group is preferably an alkoxy group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkoxy group, a hydroxyl group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy group include a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, an isopropoxy group, a methoxyethoxy group, a hydroxyethoxy group and a 3-carboxypropoxy group.

The aryloxy group includes an aryloxy group having a substituent and an unsubstituted aryloxy group. The aryloxy group is preferably an aryloxy group having from 6

to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkoxy group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryloxy group include a phenoxy group, a p-methoxyphenoxy group and an o-methoxyphenoxy group.

5 The heterocyclic oxy group includes a heterocyclic oxy group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic oxy group. The heterocyclic oxy group is preferably a heterocyclic oxy group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl 10 group, an alkoxy group and an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic oxy group include a 3-pyridyloxy group and a 3-thienyloxy group.

The silyloxy group is preferably a silyloxy group substituted by an aliphatic or aromatic group having from 1 15 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the silyloxy group include a trimethylsilyloxy group and a diphenylmethysilyloxy group.

The acyloxy group includes an acyloxy group having a substituent and an unsubstituted acyloxy group. The 20 acyloxy group is preferably an acyloxy group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acyloxy group include an acetoxy group and a benzoyloxy group.

The carbamoyloxy group includes a carbamoyloxy group 25 having a substituent and an unsubstituted carbamoyloxy

group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the carbamoyloxy group include an N-methyl-carbamoyloxy group.

The alkoxy carbonyloxy group includes an alkoxy-
5 carbonyloxy group having a substituent and an unsubstituted
alkoxy carbonyloxy group. The alkoxy carbonyloxy group is
preferably an alkoxy carbonyloxy group having from 2 to 20
carbon atoms. Examples of the alkoxy carbonyloxy group
include a methoxycarbonyloxy group and an isopropoxy-
10 carbonyloxy group.

The aryloxycarbonyloxy group includes an aryloxy-
carbonyloxy group having a substituent and an unsubstituted
aryloxycarbonyloxy group. The aryloxycarbonyloxy group is
preferably an aryloxycarbonyloxy group having from 7 to 20
15 carbon atoms. Examples of the aryloxycarbonyloxy group
include a phenoxy carbonyloxy group.

The amino group includes an amino group substituted
by an alkyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group,
and the alkyl group, the aryl group and the heterocyclic
20 group each may further have a substituent. The alkylamino
group is preferably an alkylamino group having from 1 to 20
carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic
hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkylamino group
include a methylamino group and a diethylamino group.

25 The arylamino group includes an arylamino group

having a substituent and an unsubstituted arylamino group. The arylamino group is preferably an arylamino group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include a halogen atom and an ionic hydrophilic group.

5 Examples of the arylamino group include an anilino group and a 2-chlorophenylamino group.

The heterocyclic amino group includes a heterocyclic amino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic amino group. The heterocyclic amino group is

10 preferably a heterocyclic amino group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group, a halogen atom and an ionic hydrophilic group.

The acylamino group includes an acylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted acylamino group.

15 The acylamino group is preferably an acylamino group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the acylamino group include an acetylamino group, a propionyl-amino group, a benzoylamino group, an N-phenylacetylamino group and a 3,5-disulfobenzoylamino group.

The ureido group includes a ureido group having a substituent and an unsubstituted ureido group. The ureido group is preferably a ureido group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group and an aryl group. Examples of the ureido group

include a 3-methylureido group, a 3,3-dimethylureido group and a 3-phenylureido group.

The sulfamoylamino group includes a sulfamoylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted sulfamoyl-amino group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the sulfamoylamino group include an N,N-dipropylsulfamoylamino group.

The alkoxy carbonylamino group includes an alkoxy carbonylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkoxy carbonylamino group. The alkoxy carbonylamino group is preferably an alkoxy carbonylamino group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkoxy carbonylamino group include an ethoxycarbonyl-amino group.

The aryloxycarbonylamino group includes an aryloxy carbonylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted aryloxycarbonylamino group. The aryloxy carbonylamino group is preferably an aryloxycarbonylamino group having from 7 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the aryloxycarbonylamino group include a phenoxy carbonylamino group.

The alkylsulfonylamino group includes an alkylsulfonylamino group having a substituent and an

unsubstituted alkylsulfonylamino group, and the arylsulfonylamino group includes an arylsulfonylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted arylsulfonylamino group. The sulfonylamino group is preferably a sulfonyl-amino group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of these sulfonylamino groups include a methylsulfonylamino group, an N-phenyl-methylsulfonylamino group, a phenylsulfonylamino group and a 3-carboxyphenylsulfonylamino group.

The heterocyclic sulfonylamino group includes a heterocyclic sulfonylamino group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic sulfonylamino group. The heterocyclic sulfonylamino group is preferably a heterocyclic sulfonylamino group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic sulfonylamino group include a 2-thiophenesulfonylamino group and a 3-pyridinesulfonylamino group.

The heterocyclic sulfonyl group includes a heterocyclic sulfonyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic sulfonyl group. The heterocyclic sulfonyl group is preferably a heterocyclic sulfonyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples

of the heterocyclic sulfonyl group include a 2-thiophene-sulfonyl group and a 3-pyridinesulfonyl group.

The heterocyclic sulfinyl group includes a heterocyclic sulfinyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic sulfinyl group. The heterocyclic sulfinyl group is preferably a heterocyclic sulfinyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the heterocyclic sulfinyl group include a 4-pyridine-sulfinyl group.

The alkylthio group includes include an alkylthio group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkylthio group, the arylthio group includes an arylthio group having a substituent and an unsubstituted arylthio group, and the heterocyclic thio group includes a heterocyclic thio group having a substituent and an unsubstituted heterocyclic thio group. The alkylthio group, the arylthio group and the heterocyclic thio group are preferably an alkylthio group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an arylthio group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and a heterocyclic thio group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, respectively. Examples of the substituent include an ionic hydrophilic group. Examples of the alkylthio group, arylthio group and heterocyclic thio group include a methylthio group, a phenylthio group and a 2-pyridylthio group.

The alkylsulfonyl group includes an alkylsulfonyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted alkylsulfonyl group, and the arylsulfonyl group includes an arylsulfonyl group having a substituent and an 5 unsubstituted arylsulfonyl group. Examples of the alkylsulfonyl group and arylsulfonyl group include a methylsulfonyl group and a phenylsulfonyl group.

The alkylsulfinyl group includes an alkylsulfinyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted 10 alkylsulfinyl group, and the arylsulfinyl group includes an arylsulfinyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted arylsulfinyl group. Examples of the alkylsulfinyl group and arylsulfinyl group include a methylsulfinyl group and a phenylsulfinyl group.

15 The sulfamoyl group includes a sulfamoyl group having a substituent and an unsubstituted sulfamoyl group. Examples of the substituent include an alkyl group. Examples of the sulfamoyl group include a dimethylsulfamoyl group and a di-(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl group.

20 Formulae (BK1), (BK2) and (BK3) are described below.

In the following, those described above for each group or substituent also apply.

In formula (BK1), A₄, B₄ and C₄ each independently represents an aromatic group (A₄ and C₄ are a monovalent 25 aromatic group such as aryl group, and B₄ is a divalent

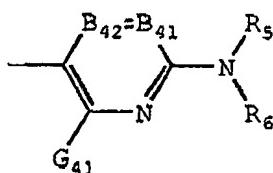
aromatic group such as arylene group) which may be substituted, or a heterocyclic group (A_4 and C_4 are a monovalent heterocyclic group and B_4 is a divalent heterocyclic group) which may be substituted. Examples of 5 the aromatic ring include a benzene ring and a naphthalene ring. Examples of the heteroatom in the heterocyclic ring include N, O and S. The heterocyclic ring may be condensed with an aliphatic ring, an aromatic ring or another heterocyclic ring.

10 The substituent may be an arylazo group or a heterocyclic azo group. Thus, the dye represented by the formula (BK1) includes tris azo dyes and tetrakis azo dyes in its scope.

15 At least two of A_4 , B_4 and C_4 are preferably a heterocyclic group.

The heterocyclic group represented by C_4 is preferably an aromatic nitrogen-containing 6-membered heterocyclic group represented by the following formula (BK4). When C_4 is an aromatic nitrogen-containing 6-membered heterocyclic group represented by formula (BK4), 20 formula (BK1) corresponds to formula (BK2).

Formula (BK4) :



In formula (BK4), B_{41} and B_{42} each represents $=CR_1-$ or $-CR_2=$ or either one of B_{41} and B_{42} represents a nitrogen atom and the other represents $=CR_1-$ or $-CR_2=$. B_{41} and B_{42} each is preferably $=CR_1-$ or $-CR_2=$.

5 R_5 and R_6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group, and each
10 group may further have a substituent. The substituent represented by R_5 and R_6 is preferably a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group or an arylsulfonyl group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, an aromatic group,
15 a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group or an arylsulfonyl group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group, and each group may further have a substituent. However, R_5 and R_6 are not a hydrogen atom at the same time.

20 G_{41} , R_1 and R_2 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxycarbonyl group,
25 an acyl group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy

group, a heterocyclic oxy group, a silyloxy group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, an alkoxy carbonyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyloxy group, an amino group (including an alkylamino group, an arylamino group and a 5 heterocyclic amino group), an acylamino group, a ureido group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxy carbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylsulfonylamino group, an arylsulfonylamino group, a heterocyclic sulfonylamino group, a nitro group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, 10 a heterocyclic thio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, a heterocyclic sulfonyl group, an alkylsulfinyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, a heterocyclic sulfinyl group, a sulfamoyl group or a sulfo group, and each group may be further substituted.

15 The substituent represented by G_{41} is preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an acyloxy group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an amino group (including an alkylamino group, an arylamino 20 group and a heterocyclic amino group), an acylamino group, a ureido group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxy carbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group or a heterocyclic thio group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, 25 a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an

acyloxy group, an amino group (including an alkylamino group, an arylamino group and a heterocyclic amino group) or an acylamino group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, an anilino group or an acylamino group, and each group may
5 further have a substituent.

The substituents represented by R₁ and R₂ each is preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a halogen atom, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a carboxyl group, a carbamoyl group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group or a cyano group,
10 and each group may further have a substituent.

R₁ and R₃, or R₅ and R₆ may combine to form a 5- or 6-membered ring.

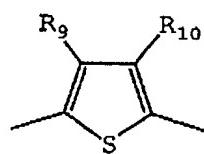
When the substituents represented by A₄, R₁, R₂, R₅, R₆ and G₄₁; each further has a substituent, examples of the
15 substituent include the substituents described above for G₄₁, R₁ and R₂. Also, an ionic hydrophilic group is preferably further present as a substituent on any one position of A₄, R₁, R₂, R₅, R₆ and G₄₁.

Examples of the ionic hydrophilic group as a
20 substituent include a sulfo group, a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a quaternary ammonium group. Among these ionic hydrophilic groups, preferred are a carboxyl group, a phosphono group and a sulfo group, more preferred are a carboxyl group and a sulfo group. The carboxyl group,
25 the phosphono group and the sulfo group each may be in a

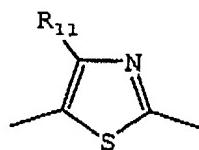
salt state and examples of the counter ion for forming the salt include an ammonium ion, alkali metal ions (e.g., lithium ion, sodium ion, potassium ion) and organic cations (e.g., tetramethylammonium ion, tetramethylguanidium ion, 5 tetramethylphosphonium).

When B_4 has a ring structure, preferred examples of the heterocyclic ring include a thiophene ring, a thiazole ring, an imidazole ring, a benzothiazole ring and a thienothiazole ring. Each heterocyclic group may further 10 have a substituent. Among these heterocyclic rings, a thiophene ring, a thiazole ring, an imidazole ring, a benzothiazole ring and a thienothiazole ring represented by the following formulae (a) to (e) are preferred. When m=n=1 and when B_4 is a thiophene ring represented by 15 formula (a) and C_4 is a structure represented by formula (4), formula (BK1) corresponds to formula (BK3).

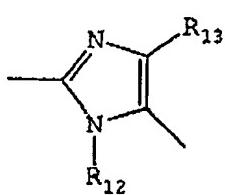
(a)



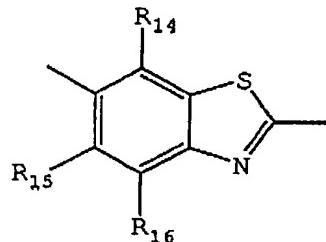
(b)



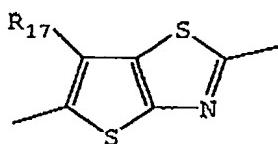
(c)



(d)



(e)



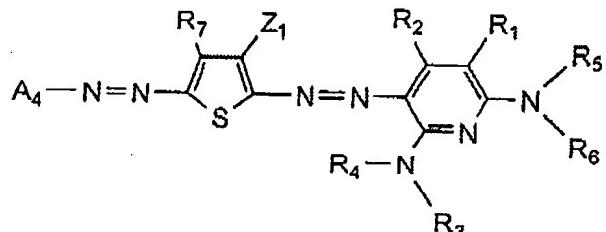
5

wherein R₉ to R₁₇ each represents a substituent having the same meaning as G₄₁, R₁ and R₂ in formula (BK2).

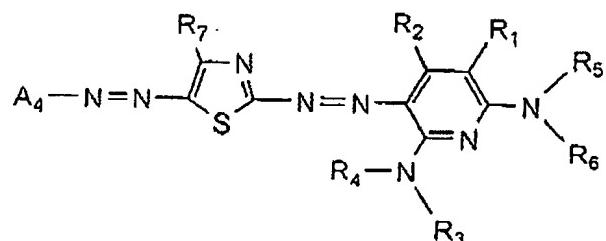
In the present invention, particularly preferred is the structure represented by the following formulae (BK5-1)

10 and (BK5-2) :

(BK5-1)



(BK5-2)



In formulae (BK5-1) and (BK5-2), R₇ has a same meaning as R₁ of the formula (BK2), and Z₁ represents an electron-withdrawing group having a Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of 0.20 or more. Z₁ is preferably an 5 electron-withdrawing group having a σ_p value of 0.30 or more, more preferably 0.45 or more, still more preferably 0.60 or more, but the σ_p value preferably does not exceed 1.0. Specific preferred examples of this substituent include electron-withdrawing substituents described later.

10 Among those, preferred are an acyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, an alkyloxycarbonyl group having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a nitro group, a cyano group, an alkylsulfonyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an arylsulfonyl group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, a 15 carbamoyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and a halogenated alkyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferred are a cyano group, an alkylsulfonyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and an arylsulfonyl group having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms, and most preferred is a 20 cyano group.

R₁, R₂, R₅ and R₆ have the same meanings as in formula (BK2). R₃ and R₄ each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxy- 25 carbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group,

an arylsulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group, preferably a hydrogen atom, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group or an arylsulfonyl group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, an aromatic group or a 5 heterocyclic group.

The groups described in regard to formula (BK5) each may further have a substituent. When these groups each further has a substituent, examples of the substituent include the substituents described in regard to formula 10 (BK2), the groups described as examples for G₄₁, R₁ and R₂, and ionic hydrophilic groups.

Here, the Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value used in the present invention is described. The Hammett's rule is an empirical rule advocated by L.P. Hammett in 1935 15 so as to quantitatively discuss the effect of substituent on the reaction or equilibrium of benzene derivatives and its propriety is widely admitted at present. The substituent constant determined by the Hammett's rule includes a σ_p value and a σ_m value and these values can be 20 found in a large number of general publications but these are described in detail, for example, in J.A. Dean (compiler), Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, 12th ed., McGraw-Hill (1979), and Kagakuno Ryoiki (Chemistry Region), special number, No. 122, pp. 96-103, Nankodo (1979). In 25 the present invention, each substituent is limited or

described by using the Hammett's substituent constant σ_p , but this does not mean that the substituent is limited only to those having a known value which can be found in the above-described publications. Needless to say, the
5 substituent includes substituents of which σ_p value is not known in publications but when measured based on the Hammett's rule, falls within the range specified. Furthermore, although formulae (1) and (2) of the present invention include those which are not a benzene derivative,
10 the σ_p value is used as a measure for showing the electron effect of the substituent irrespective of the substitution site. In the present invention, the σ_p value is used in this meaning.

Examples of the electron-withdrawing group having a
15 Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of 0.60 or more include a cyano group, a nitro group, an alkylsulfonyl group (e.g., methanesulfonyl) and an arylsulfonyl group (e.g., benzenesulfonyl).

Examples of the electron-withdrawing group having a
20 Hammett's σ_p value of 0.45 or more include, in addition to those described above, an acyl group (e.g., acetyl), an alkoxy carbonyl group (e.g., dodecyloxycarbonyl), an aryloxycarbonyl group (e.g., m-chlorophenoxy carbonyl), an alkylsulfinyl group (e.g., n-propylsulfinyl), an aryl-
25 sulfinyl group (e.g., phenylsulfinyl), a sulfamoyl group

(e.g., N-ethylsulfamoyl, N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl) and a halogenated alkyl group (e.g., trifluoromethyl).

Examples of the electron-withdrawing group having a Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of 0.30 or more 5 include, in addition to those described above, an acyloxy group (e.g., acetoxy), a carbamoyl group (e.g., N-ethylcarbamoyl, N,N-dibutylcarbamoyl), a halogenated alkoxy group (e.g., trifluoromethoxy), a halogenated aryloxy group 10 (e.g., pentafluorophenoxy), a sulfonyloxy group (e.g., methylsulfonyloxy), a halogenated alkylthio group (e.g., difluoromethylthio), an aryl group substituted by two or more electron-withdrawing groups having a σ_p value 15 of 0.15 or more (e.g., 2,4-dinitrophenyl, pentachlorophenyl) and a heterocyclic ring (e.g., 2-benzoxazolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 1-phenyl-2-benzimidazolyl).

Specific examples of the electron-withdrawing group having a σ_p value of 0.20 or more include, in addition to those described above, a halogen atom.

The preferred combination of substituents in the azo 20 dye represented by formula (BK3) is described below. R_5 and R_6 each is preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, a heterocyclic group, a sulfonyl group or an acyl group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, an aryl group, a heterocyclic group or a sulfonyl group, and most 25 preferably a hydrogen atom, an aryl group or a heterocyclic

group. However, R₅ and R₆ are not a hydrogen atom at the same time.

G₄₁ is preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group or an acylamino group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an amino group or an acylamino group, and most preferably a hydrogen atom, an amino group or an acylamino group.

A₄ is preferably an aromatic group, a pyridine ring, a pyrazole ring, an imidazole ring, an isothiazole ring, a benzisothiazole ring, a thiadiazole ring, a thiazole ring, a benzothiazole ring or a triazole ring, more preferably an aromatic group, a pyridine ring, an isothiazole ring, a benzisothiazole ring, a thiadiazole ring or a benzothiazole ring, and most preferably an aromatic group, a pyridine ring or a benzothiazole ring.

B₄₁ and B₄₂ each is =CR₁- or -CR₂=, and R₁ and R₂ each is preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a carbamoyl group, a carboxyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group or an alkoxy carbonyl group, more preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group or a carbamoyl group.

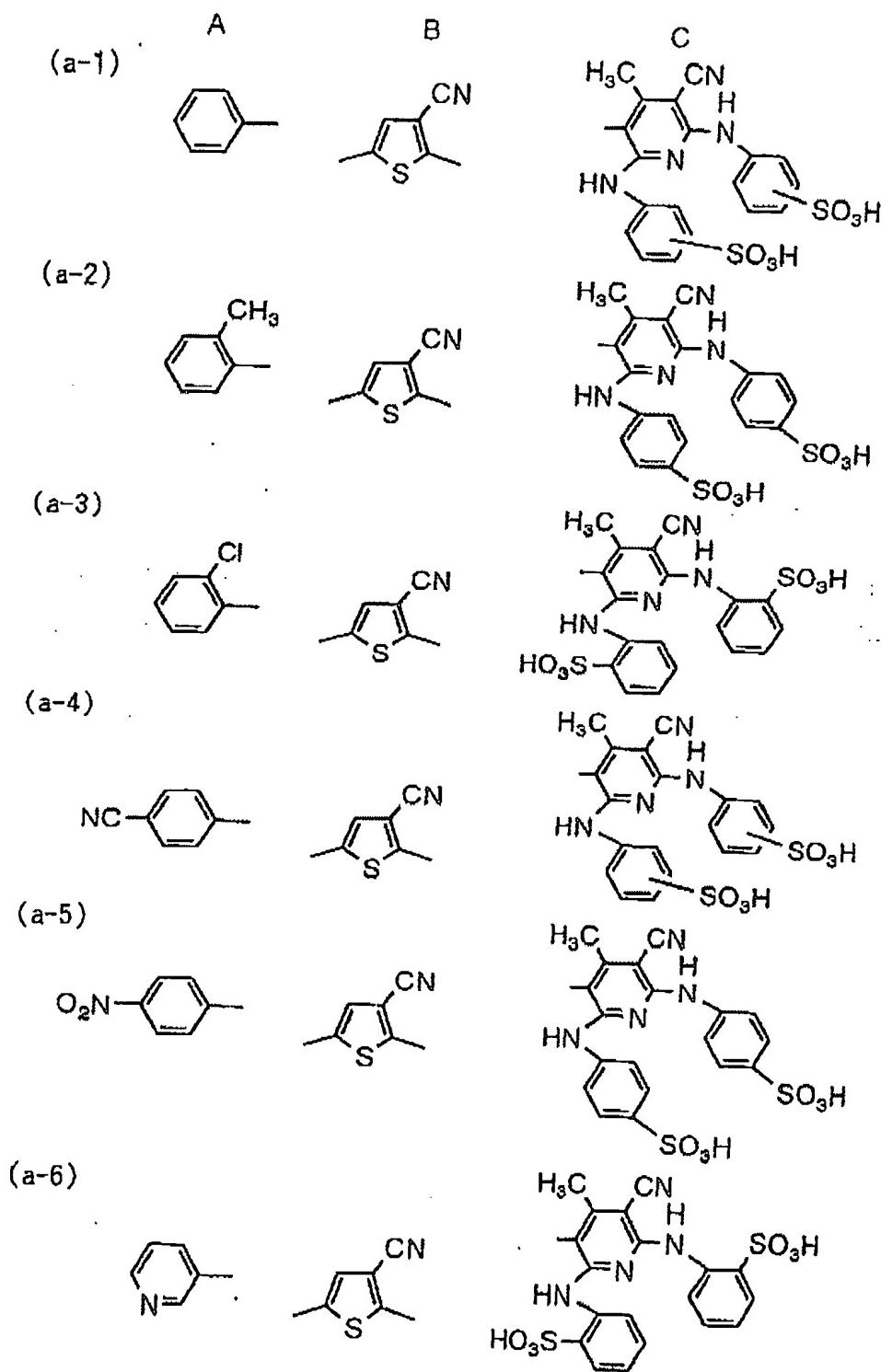
As for the preferred combination of substituents in the compound represented by formula (BK1), a compound where at least one of various substituents is the preferred group

is preferred, a compound where a larger number of various substituents are the preferred groups is more preferred, and a compound where all substituents are the preferred groups is most preferred.

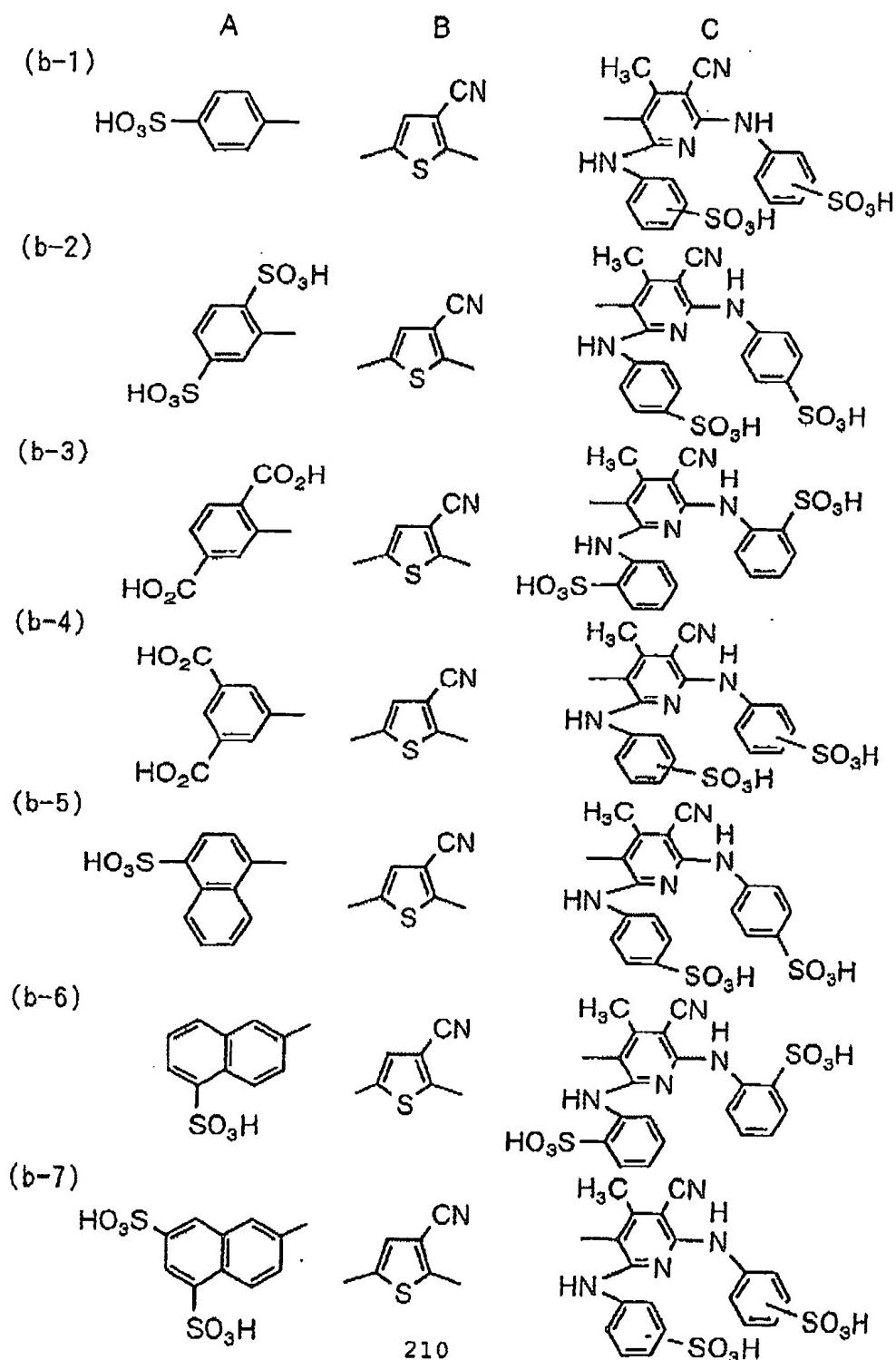
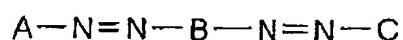
5 Specific examples of the azo dye represented by formula (BK1) are set forth below, however, the azo dye for use in the present invention is not limited to those set forth below. The carboxyl group, the phosphono group and the sulfo group each may be in a salt state and examples of
10 the counter ion for forming the salt include an ammonium ion, alkali metal ions (e.g., lithium ion, sodium ion, potassium ion) and organic cations (e.g., tetramethylammonium ion, tetramethylguanidium ion, tetramethylphosphonium).

15

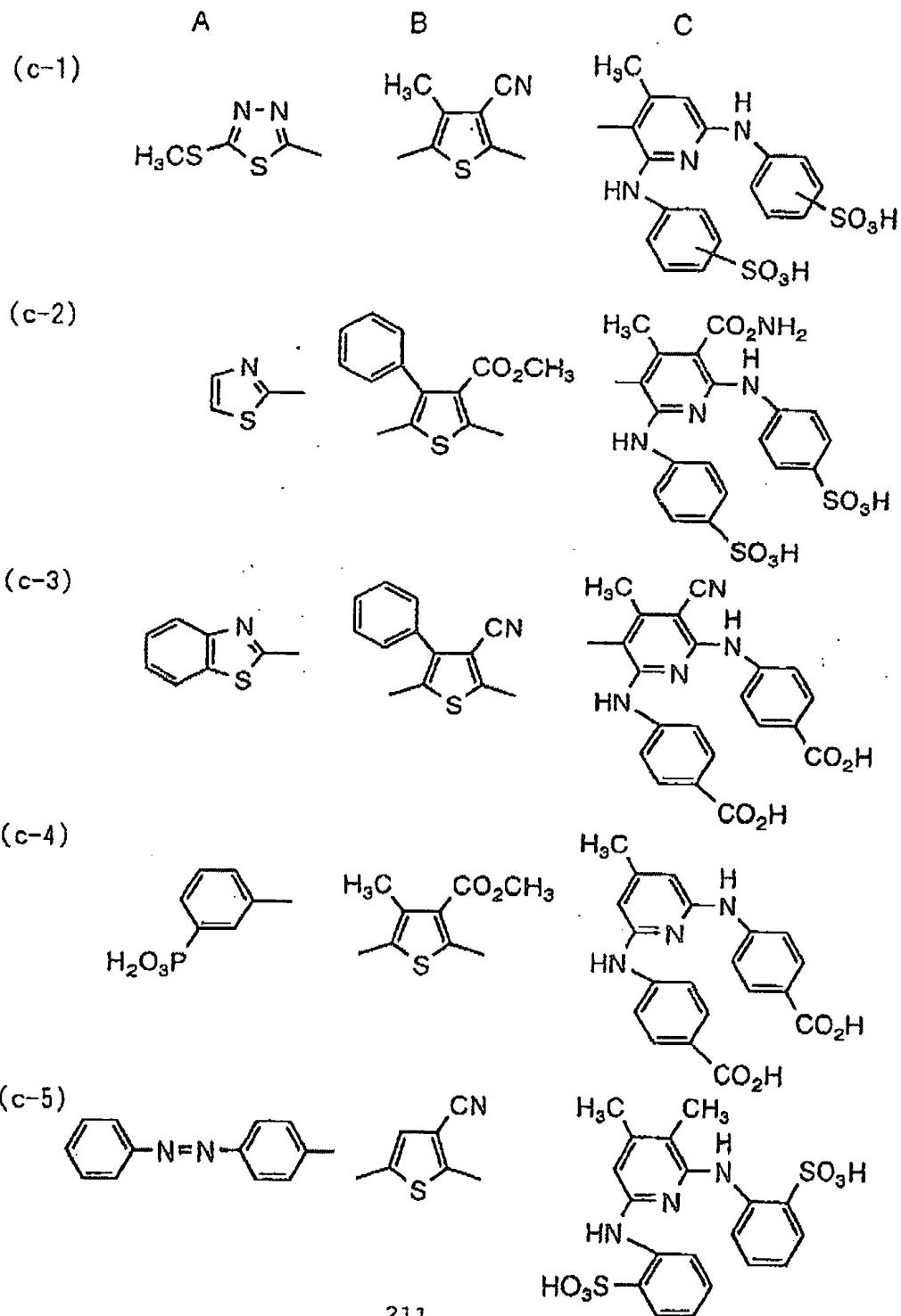
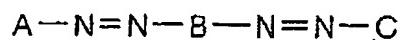
[Table 27] A—N=N—B—N=N—C



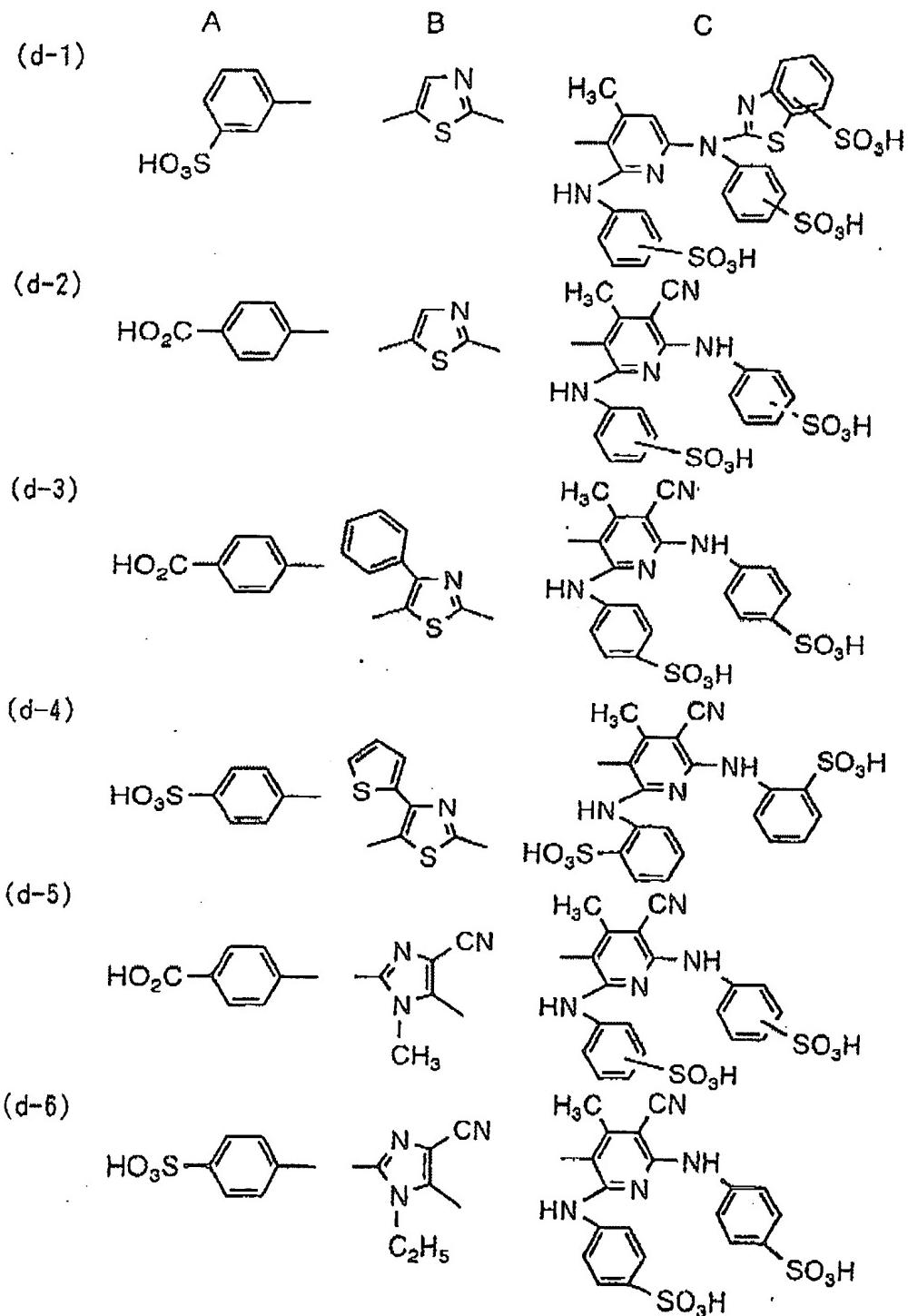
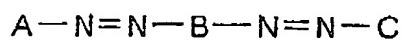
[Table 28]



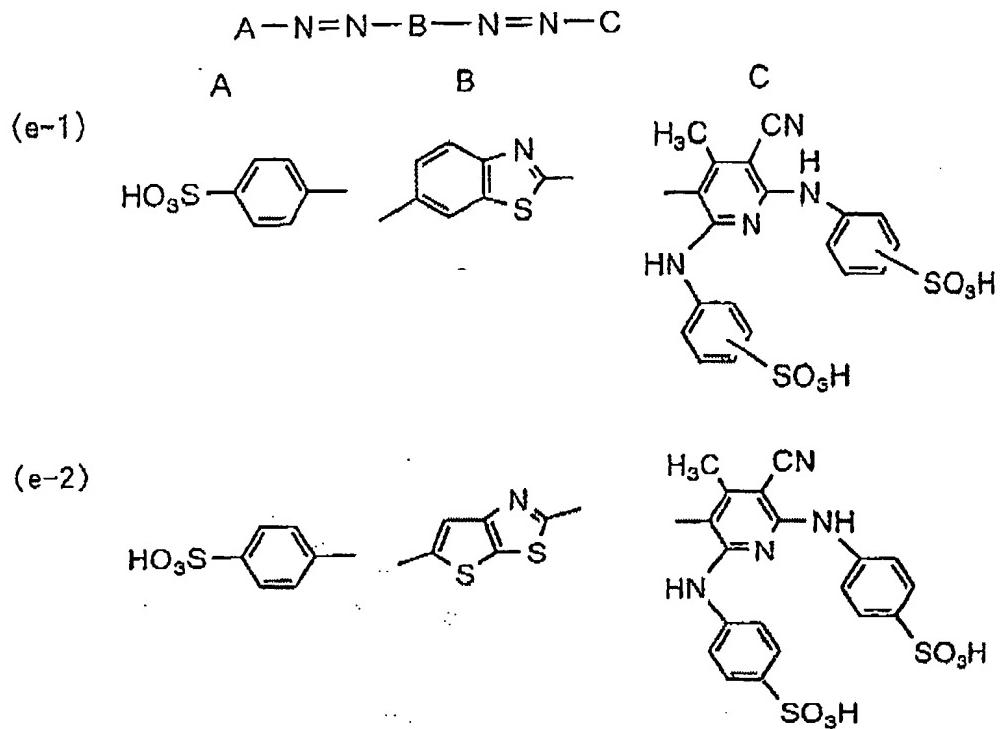
[Table 29]



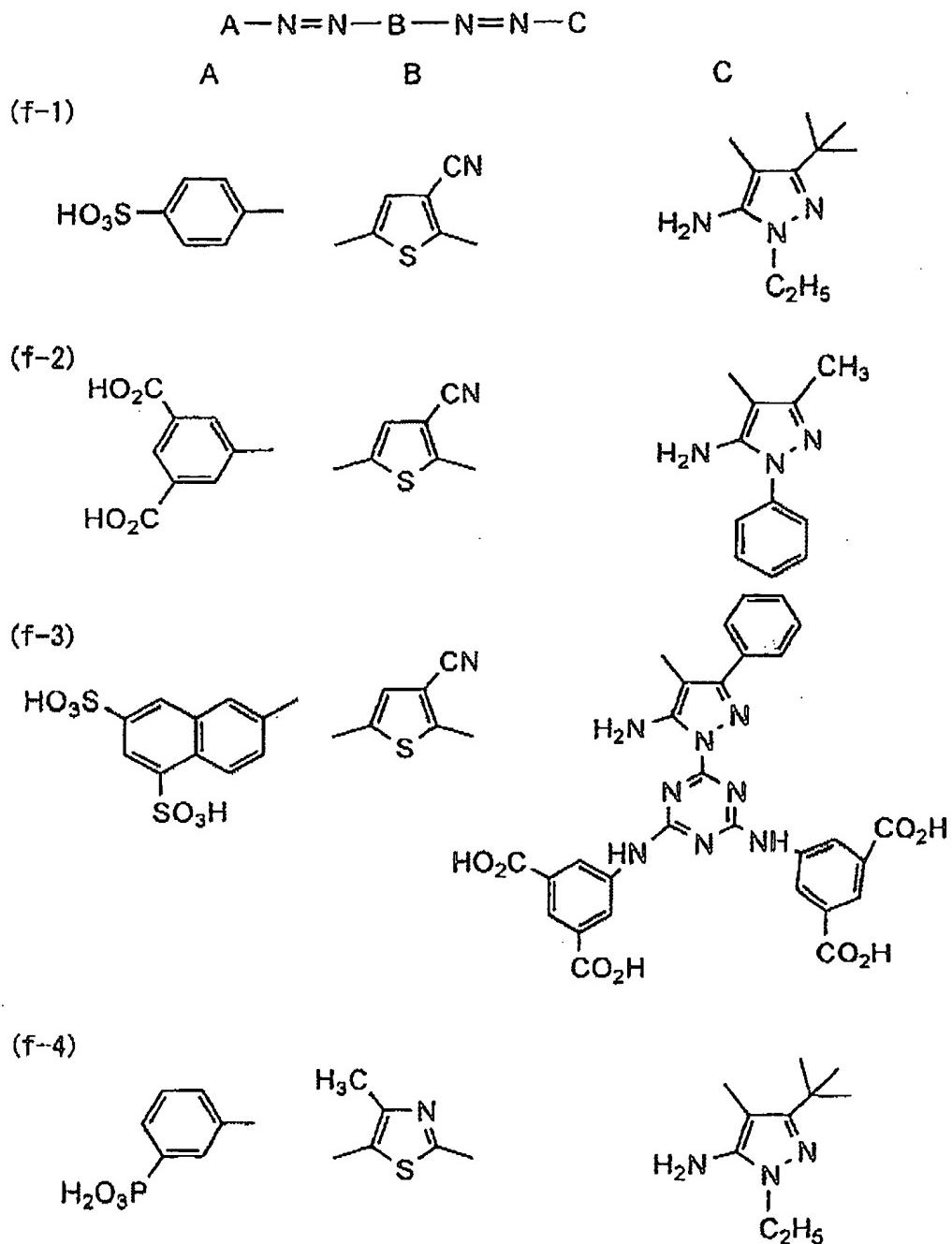
[Table 30]



[Table 31]



[Table 32]



The dyes represented by formulae (BK1), (BK2), (BK3) and (BK5) can be synthesized by a coupling reaction of a diazo component and a coupler. As the main synthesis method, the method described in Japanese Patent Application
5 No. 2002-113460 can be used.

In the case where the dye (L) by itself can realize "(good non-loosening) black" (that is, black which is not dependent on the light source at the observation and less susceptible to stress of any one color tone of B, G and R)
10 with high image quality, this dye may be used alone as the dye for black ink, however, in general, a dye for covering the region where the dye (L) has low absorption is usually used in combination. A dye or pigment having main absorption in the yellow region is usually used in
15 combination to realize the preferred black. As the yellow dye, commonly employed direct dyes, acid dyes and the like, representatively azo dyes and azomethine dyes, can be used. As the pigment, an aqueous dispersion of a general pigment having a pigment number can be used in combination. In
20 particular, a dye represented by formula (BK1) is preferably used as the short-wave dye (S) described above.

Among the dyes represented by formula (BK1), an azo dye represented by the formula (Y1) is preferred as the short-wave dye (S). At this time, A_{11} and B_{11} each is
25 preferably a heteroaromatic ring. An azo dye represented

by the formula (BK1) is next preferred.

In either case, the dye preferably has an oxidation potential (E_{ox}) of 1.0 V (vs SCE), more preferably 1.15 V (vs SCE).

5 In the black ink, at least two long-wave dyes can also be used in combination.

Furthermore, the black ink can also be produced by using other dyes in combination.

The black ink for inkjet recording of the present
10 invention contains the dye of formula (BK1) in an amount of 0.2 to 25 mass%, preferably from 0.5 to 15 mass%, based on the entire ink.

For the dye having λ_{max} in the region from 350 to 500 nm, a yellow dye or pigment described later can be also
15 used.

The black dye for use in the present invention is substantially soluble or dispersible in water. In particular, the ink composition containing the black dye of the present invention is preferably a solution-type ink
20 composition where the dye contains an ionic hydrophilic group and is substantially water-soluble. More specifically, the solubility of the dye in water at 20°C is preferably 2 mass% or more, more preferably 5 mass% or more.

The "substantially water-soluble" means that the dye
25 dissolves in an amount of 2 mass% or more in water at 20°C.

The ink containing the betaine compound preferably contains no polymer fine particle.

The dyes other than the black dye for use in the present invention are preferably a substantially water-soluble or water-dispersible dye. More specifically, the solubility of the dye in water at 20°C is preferably 2 mass% or more, more preferably 5 mass% or more.

In the case of producing two or more inks, one ink may be produced as a light-type ink and another may be produced as a thick ink. In the present invention, these inks can be separately produced or ink compositions having almost the same concentration can also be produced.

Examples of the dye which can be used other than the black ink include dyes known in this field, such as triarylmethane dye, anthraquinone dye, anthrapyridone dye, azomethine dye, azo dye, cyan dye, merocyanine dye and oxonol dye, and these dyes can be used individually or in combination (preferably in combination of giving a black dye). Among these, azo dyes are preferred.

Specific examples of the dye include, as the yellow dye, aryl- or heteraryl-azo dyes having a phenol, a naphthol, an aniline, a pyrazolone, a pyridone or an open chain-type active methylene compound as the coupling component; azomethine dyes having an open chain-type active methylene compound as the coupling component; methine dyes such as

benzylidene dye and monomethine oxonol dye; and quinone-base dyes such as naphthoquinone dye and anthraquinone dye. Other examples of the dye species include quinophthalone dye, nitro-nitroso dye, acridine dye and acridinone dye.

5 These dyes may be a dye which provides a yellow color for the first time when a part of the chromophore is dissociated. In this case, the counter cation may be an inorganic cation such as alkali metal and ammonium, an organic cation such as pyridinium and quaternary ammonium

10 salt, or a polymer cation having such a cation in a partial structure.

Specific examples of the dye include, as the magenta dye, aryl- or heteryl-azo dyes having a phenol, a naphthol or an aniline as the coupling component; azomethine dyes

15 having a pyrazolone or a pyrazolotriazole as the coupling component; methine dyes such as arylidene dye, styryl dye, merocyanine dye and oxonol dye; carbonium dyes such as diphenylmethane dye, triphenylmethane dye and xanthene dye; quinone-base dyes such as naphthoquinone, anthraquinone and

20 anthrapyridone; and condensed polycyclic dyes such as dioxazine dye. These dyes may be a dye which provides a magenta color for the first time when a part of the chromophore is dissociated. In this case, the counter cation may be an inorganic cation such as alkali metal and

25 ammonium, an organic cation such as pyridinium and

quaternary ammonium salt, or a polymer cation having such a cation in a partial structure.

Specific examples of the dye include, as the cyan dye, azomethine dyes such as indoaniline dye and indophenol dye; 5 polymethine dyes such as cyanine dye, oxonol dye and merocyanine dye; carbonium dyes such as diphenylmethane dye, triphenylmethane dye and xanthene dye; phthalocyanine dyes; anthraquinone dyes; aryl- or heteryl-azo dyes having a phenol, a naphthol or an aniline as the coupling component; 10 and indigo-thiocindigo dyes. These dyes may be a dye which provides a cyan color for the first time when a part of the chromophore is dissociated. In this case, the counter cation may be an inorganic cation such as alkali metal and ammonium, an organic cation such as pyridinium and 15 quaternary ammonium salt, or a polymer cation having such a cation in a partial structure.

Examples of the water-soluble dye include a direct dye, an acid dye, a food dye, a basic dye and a reactive dye. Preferred examples thereof include C.I. Direct Red 2, 20 4, 9, 23, 26, 31, 39, 62, 63, 72, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 89, 92, 95, 111, 173, 184, 207, 211, 212, 214, 218, 21, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 232, 233, 240, 241, 242, 243 and 247; C.I. Direct Violet 7, 9, 47, 48, 51, 66, 90, 93, 94, 95, 98, 100 and 101; C.I. Direct Yellow 8, 9, 11, 12, 27, 25 28, 29, 33, 35, 39, 41, 44, 50, 53, 58, 59, 68, 86, 87, 93,

95, 96, 98, 100, 106, 108, 109, 110, 130, 132, 142, 144,
161 and 163; C.I. Direct Blue 1, 10, 15, 22, 25, 55, 67, 68,
71, 76, 77, 78, 80, 84, 86, 87, 90, 98, 106, 108, 109, 151,
156, 158, 159, 160, 168, 189, 192, 193, 194, 199, 200, 201,
5 202, 203, 207, 211, 213, 214, 218, 225, 229, 236, 237, 244,
248, 249, 251, 252, 264, 270, 280, 288, 289 and 291; C.I.
Direct Black 9, 17, 19, 22, 32, 51, 56, 62, 69, 77, 80, 91,
94, 97, 108, 112, 113, 114, 117, 118, 121, 122, 125, 132,
146, 154, 166, 168, 173 and 199; C.I. Acid Red 35, 42, 52,
10 57, 62, 80, 82, 111, 114, 118, 119, 127, 128, 131, 143, 151,
154, 158, 249, 254, 257, 261, 263, 266, 289, 299, 301, 305,
336, 337, 361, 396 and 397; C.I. Acid Violet 5, 34, 43, 47,
48, 90, 103 and 126; C.I. Acid Yellow 17, 19, 23, 25, 39,
40, 42, 44, 49, 50, 61, 64, 76, 79, 110, 127, 135, 143, 151,
15 159, 169, 174, 190, 195, 196, 197, 199, 218, 219, 222 and
227; C.I. Acid Blue 9, 25, 40, 41, 62, 72, 76, 78, 80, 82,
92, 106, 112, 113, 120, 127:1, 129, 138, 143, 175, 181, 205,
207, 220, 221, 230, 232, 247, 258, 260, 264, 271, 277, 278,
279, 280, 288, 290 and 326; C.I. Acid Black 7, 24, 29, 48,
20 52:1 and 172; C.I. Reactive Red 3, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23,
24, 29, 35, 37, 40, 41, 43, 45, 49 and 55; C.I. Reactive
Violet 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27,
33 and 34; C.I. Reactive Yellow 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18,
23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 35, 37, 41 and 42; C.I. Reactive
25 Blue 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27,

28, 29 and 38; C.I. Reactive Black 4, 5, 8, 14, 21, 23, 26,
31, 32 and 34; C.I. Basic Red 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23,
24, 25, 27, 29, 35, 36, 38, 39, 45 and 46; C.I. Basic
Violet 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 35, 37,
5 39, 40 and 48; C.I. Basic Yellow 1, 2, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15,
19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 36, 39 and 40; C.I. Basic
Blue 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 22, 26, 41, 45, 46, 47, 54, 57, 60, 62,
65, 66, 69 and 71; and C.I. Basic Black 8.

In the ink set of the present invention, other dyes
10 may be used in combination with the above-described dyes so
as to adjust the color tone of a full color image.
Examples of the dye which can be used in combination
include the dyes described above and the following pigments.

As the pigment which can be used in the present
15 invention, commercially available pigments and known
pigments described in various publications can be used.
Examples of the publication include Color Index, compiled
by The Society of Dyers and Colourists, Kaitei Shin Han
Ganryo Binran (Revised New Handbook of Pigments), compiled
20 by Nippon Ganryo Gijutsu Kyokai (1989), Saishin Ganryo Oyo
Gijutsu (Newest Pigment Application Technology), CMC
Shuppan (1986), Insatsu Ink Gijutsu (Printing Ink
Technique), CMC Shuppan (1984), and W. Herbst and K. Hunger,
Industrial Organic Pigments, VCH Verlagsgesellschaft (1993).
25 Specific examples of the pigment include organic pigments

such as azo pigments (e.g., azo lake pigment, insoluble azo pigment, condensed azo pigment, chelate azo pigment), polycyclic pigments (e.g., phthalocyanine-base pigment, anthraquinone-base pigment, perylene-base or perynone-base 5 pigment, indigo-base pigment, quinacridone-base pigment, dioxazine-base pigment, isoindolinone-base pigment, quinophthalone-base pigment, diketopyrrolopyrrole-base pigment), dyeing lake pigments (lake pigments of acidic or basic dye) and azine pigments, and inorganic pigments such 10 as C.I. Pigment Yellow 34, 37, 42 and 53 which are a yellow pigment, C.I. Pigment Red 101 and 108 which are a red-type pigment, C.I. Pigment Blue 27, 29 and 17:1 which are a blue-type pigment, C.I. Pigment Black 7 and magnetite which 15 are a black-type pigment, and C.I. Pigment White 4, 6, 18 and 21 which are a white-type pigment.

The pigment having a color tone preferred for the formation of an image includes the followings. As the blue to cyan pigment, phthalocyanine pigments, anthraquinone-type indanthrone pigments (for example, C.I. Pigment Blue 20 60) and dyeing lake pigment-type triarylcarbonium pigments are preferred, and phthalocyanine pigments are most preferred (preferred examples thereof include copper phthalocyanine such as C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1, 15:2, 15:3, 15:4 and 15:6, monochloro or low chlorinated copper 25 phthalocyanine, aluminum phthalocyanine such as pigments

described in European Patent 860475, nonmetallic phthalocyanine such as C.I. Pigment Blue 16, and phthalocyanine with the center metal being Zn, Ni or Ti, and among these, C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3 and 15:4 and 5 aluminum phthalocyanine are more preferred).

As the red to violet pigment, azo pigments (preferred examples thereof include C.I. Pigment Red 3, 5, 11, 22, 38, 48:1, 48:2, 48:3, 48:4, 49:1, 52:1, 53:1, 57:1, 63:2, 144, 146 and 184, and among these, C.I. Pigment Red 57:1, 146 10 and 184 are more preferred), quinacridone-base pigments (preferred examples thereof include C.I. Pigment Red 122, 192, 202, 207 and 209 and C.I. Pigment Violet 19 and 42, and among these, C.I. Pigment Red 122 is more preferred), dyeing lake pigment-type triarylcarbonium pigments 15 (preferred examples thereof include xanthene-base C.I. Pigment Red 81:1 and C.I. Pigment Violet 1, 2, 3, 27 and 39), dioxazine-base pigments (for example, C.I. Pigment Violet 23 and 37), diketopyrrolopyrrole-base pigments (for example, C.I. Pigment Red 254), perylene pigments (for 20 example, C.I. Pigment Violet 29), anthraquinone-base pigments (for example, C.I. Pigment Violet 5:1, 31 and 33) and thioindigo-base pigments (for example, C.I. Pigment Red 38 and 88) are preferred.

As the yellow pigment, azo pigments (preferred 25 examples thereof include monoazo pigment-type C.I. Pigment

Yellow 1, 3, 74 and 98, disazo pigment-type C.I. Pigment Yellow 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 83, synthetic azo-type C.I. Pigment 93, 94, 95, 128 and 155, and benzimidazolone-type C.I. Pigment Yellow 120, 151, 154, 156 and 180, and among 5 these, those not using a benzidine-base compound as a raw material are more preferred), isoindoline-isoindolinone-base pigments (preferred examples thereof include C.I. Pigment Yellow 109, 110, 137 and 139), quinophthalone pigments (preferred examples thereof include C.I. Pigment 10 Yellow 138) and flavanthrone pigments (for example, C.I. Pigment Yellow 24) are preferred.

As the black pigment, inorganic pigments (preferred examples thereof include carbon black and magnetite) and aniline black are preferred.

15 Other than these, an orange pigment (for example, C.I. Pigment Orange 13 and 16) and a green pigment (for example, C.I. Pigment Green 7) may be used.

The pigment which can be used in the present invention may be the above-described pigment which is not subjected to any treatment or is subjected to a surface treatment. For the surface treatment, a method of coating the surface with resin or wax, a method of attaching a surfactant, and a method of binding a reactive substance (for example, a radical generated from a silane coupling 20 agent, an epoxy compound, polyisocyanate or a diazonium 25 agent, an epoxy compound, polyisocyanate or a diazonium

salt) to the pigment surface may be used and these are described in the following publications and patents:

(1) Kinzoku Sekken no Seishitsu to Oyo (Properties and Applications of Metal Soap), Saiwai Shobo;

5 (2) Insatsu Ink Insatsu (Printing Ink Printing), CMC Shuppan (1984);

(3) Saishin Ganryo Oyo Gijutsu (Newest Pigment Application Technology), CMC Shuppan (1986);

(4) U.S. Patents 5,554,739 and 5,571,311; and

10 (5) JP-A-9-151342, JP-A-10-140065, JP-A-10-292143 and JP-A-11-166145.

Particularly, self-dispersible pigments prepared by allowing azidiazonium salt to act on carbon black described in U.S. Patents of (4) and encapsulated pigments prepared by 15 the method described in Japanese Patent Publications of (5) are effective, because dispersion stability can be obtained without using an excess dispersant in the ink.

In the present invention, the pigment may be dispersed by further using a dispersant. Various known 20 dispersants can be used according to the pigment used, for example, a surfactant-type low molecular dispersant or a polymer-type dispersant can be used. Examples of the dispersant include those described in JP-A-3-69949 and European Patent 549486. In using the dispersant, a pigment 25 derivative called synergist may also be added so as to

accelerate the adsorption of dispersant to the pigment.

The particle size of the pigment which can be used in the present invention is, after dispersion, preferably from 0.01 to 10 μm , more preferably from 0.05 to 1 μm .

5 As for the method of dispersing the pigment, known dispersion techniques used for the production of ink or toner can be used. Examples of the dispersing machine include vertical or horizontal agitator mill, attritor, colloid mill, ball mill, three-roll mill, pearl mill,
10 super-mill, impeller, disperser, KD mill, dynatron and pressure kneader. These are described in detail in Saishin Ganryo Oyo Gijutsu (Newest Pigment Application Technology), CMC Shuppan (1986).

Other components which can be contained in the ink
15 composition for inkjet recording of the present invention are described below.

The ink composition for inkjet recording of the present invention may contain a surfactant to control the liquid properties of the ink composition, whereby excellent
20 effects can be provided, such as enhancement of the ejection stability of the ink composition, improvement of water resistance of the image and prevention of bleeding of the printed ink composition.

Examples of the surfactant include anionic
25 surfactants such as sodium dodecylsulfate, sodium

dodecyloxsulfonate and sodium alkylbenzenesulfonate, cationic surfactants such as cetylpyridinium chloride, trimethylcetyl ammonium chloride and tetrabutylammonium chloride, and nonionic surfactants such as polyoxyethylene 5 nonylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene naphthyl ether and polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether. Among these, nonionic surfactants are preferred.

The surfactant content is from 0.001 to 15 mass%, preferably from 0.005 to 10 mass%, more preferably from 10 0.01 to 5 mass%, based on the ink composition.

The inkjet recording ink of the present invention can be produced by dissolving or dispersing the dye and the surfactant in an aqueous medium. The "aqueous medium" as used in the present invention means water or a mixture of 15 water and a slight amount of water-miscible organic solvent, where additives such as wetting agent, stabilizer and antiseptic are added, if desired.

Examples of the water-miscible organic solvent (including a water-soluble organic solvent) which can be 20 used in the present invention include alcohols (e.g., methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, isobutanol, sec-butanol, tert-butanol, pentanol, hexanol, cyclohexanol, benzyl alcohol), polyhydric alcohols (e.g., ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 25 polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol,

polypropylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexanediol,
pentanediol, glycerin, hexanetriol, thiodiglycol), glycol
derivatives (e.g., ethylene glycol monomethyl ether,
ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl
ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene
glycol monobutyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl ether,
propylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol
monomethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether,
ethylene glycol diacetate, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether
acetate, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, triethylene
glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monophenyl ether),
amines (e.g., ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine,
N-methyldiethanolamine, N-ethyldiethanolamine, morpholine,
N-ethylmorpholine, ethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine,
triethylenetetramine, polyethylenimine, tetramethyl-
propylenediamine) and other polar solvents (e.g., formamide,
N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethyl-
sulfoxide, sulfolane, 2-pyrrolidone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone,
N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone, 2-oxazolidone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-
20 imidazolidinone, acetonitrile, acetone). These water-
miscible organic solvents can be used in combination of two
or more thereof. Among these, water-soluble organic
solvents having a boiling point of 150°C or more are
preferred in the present invention.

25 In the case where the above-described dye is an oil-

soluble dye, the ink composition can be prepared by dissolving the oil-soluble dye in a high boiling point organic solvent and emulsion-dispersing it in an aqueous medium.

- 5 The high boiling point organic solvent for use in the present invention has a boiling point of 150°C or more, preferably 170°C or more.

Examples thereof include phthalic acid esters (e.g., dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, dicyclohexyl 10 phthalate, di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, decyl phthalate, bis(2,4-di-tert-amylphenyl) isophthalate, bis(1,1-diethylpropyl) phthalate), esters of phosphoric acid or phosphorus phosphone (e.g., diphenyl phosphate, triphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, 2-ethylhexyldiphenyl phosphate, 15 dioctylbutyl phosphate, tricyclohexyl phosphate, tri-2-ethylhexyl phosphate, tridecyl phosphate, di-2-ethylhexylphenyl phosphate), benzoic acid esters (e.g., 2-ethylhexyl benzoate, 2,4-dichlorobenzoate, dodecyl benzoate, 2-ethylhexyl-p-hydroxybenzoate), amides (e.g., N,N- 20 diethyldodecanamide, N,N-diethylaurylamide), alcohols or phenols (e.g., isostearyl alcohol, 2,4-di-tert-amylphenol), aliphatic esters (e.g., dibutoxyethyl succinate, di-2-ethylhexyl succinate, 2-hexyldecyl tetradecanoate, tributyl citrate, diethyl azelate, isostearyl lactate, trioctyl 25 citrate), aniline derivatives (e.g., N,N-dibutyl-2-butoxy-

5-tert-octylaniline), chlorinated paraffins (e.g., paraffins having a chlorine content of 10 to 80%), trimesic acid esters (e.g., tributyl trimesate), dodecylbenzene, diisopropylnaphthalene, phenols (e.g., 2,4-di-tert-amyl-
5 phenyl, 4-dodecyloxyphenol, 4-dodecyloxycarbonylphenol, 4-(4-dodecyloxyphenylsulfonyl)phenol), carboxylic acids (e.g., 2-(2,4-di-tert-amylphenoxy)butyric acid, 2-ethoxyoctane-decanoic acid) and alkylphosphoric acids (e.g., di-(2-ethylhexyl)phosphoric acid and diphenylphosphoric acid).
10 The high boiling point organic solvent can be used in an amount of, in terms of the mass ratio to the oil-soluble dye, from 0.01 to 3 times, preferably from 0.01 to 1.0 times.

These high boiling point organic solvents may be used
15 individually or as a mixture of several kinds [for example, tricresyl phosphate and dibutyl phthalate, trioctyl phosphate and di(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate, or dibutyl phthalate and poly(N-tert-butylacrylamide)].

Examples of the high boiling point organic solvent
20 for use in the present invention, other than the above-described compounds, and/or the synthesis method of these high boiling point organic solvents are described, for example, in U.S. Patents 2,322,027, 2,533,514, 2,772,163, 2,835,579, 3,594,171, 3,676,137, 3,689,271, 3,700,454,
25 3,748,141, 3,764,336, 3,765,897, 3,912,515, 3,936,303,

4,004,928, 4,080,209, 4,127,413, 4,193,802, 4,207,393,
4,220,711, 4,239,851, 4,278,757, 4,353,979, 4,363,873,
4,430,421, 4,430,422, 4,464,464, 4,483,918, 4,540,657,
4,684,606, 4,728,599, 4,745,049, 4,935,321 and 5,013,639,
5 EP-A-276319, EP-A-286253, EP-A-289820, EP-A-309158, EP-A-
309159, EP-A-309160, EP-A-509311, EP-A-510576, East German
Patents 147,009, 157,147, 159,573 and 225,240A, British
Patent 2091124A, JP-A-48-47335, JP-A-50-26530, JP-A-51-
25133, JP-A-51-26036, JP-A-51-27921, JP-A-51-27922, JP-A-
10 51-149028, JP-A-52-46816, JP-A-53-1520, JP-A-53-1521, JP-A-
53-15127, JP-A-53-146622, JP-A-54-91325, JP-A-54-106228,
JP-A-54-118246, JP-A-55-59464, JP-A-56-64333, JP-A-56-81836,
JP-A-59-204041, JP-A-61-84641, JP-A-62-118345, JP-A-62-
247364, JP-A-63-167357, JP-A-63-214744, JP-A-63-301941, JP-
15 A-64-9452, JP-A-64-9454, JP-A-64-68745, JP-A-1-101543, JP-
A-1-102454, JP-A-2-792, JP-A-2-4239, JP-A-2-43541, JP-A-4-
29237, JP-A-4-30165, JP-A-4-232946 and JP-A-4-346338.

The high boiling point organic solvent is used in an
amount of, in terms of the mass ratio to the oil-soluble
20 dye, from 0.01 to 3.0 times, preferably from 0.01 to 1.0
times.

In the present invention, the oil-soluble dye or high
boiling point organic solvent is used by emulsion-
dispersing it in an aqueous medium. Depending on the case,
25 a low boiling point organic solvent may also be used at the

emulsion-dispersion in view of emulsifiability. The low boiling point organic solvent is an organic solvent having a boiling point of about 30 to 150°C at atmospheric pressure. Preferred examples thereof include esters (e.g., 5 ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, ethyl propionate, β -ethoxyethyl acetate, methylcellosolve acetate), alcohols (e.g., isopropyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, secondary butyl alcohol), ketones (e.g., methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone), amides (e.g., dimethyl-10 formamide, N-methylpyrrolidone) and ethers (e.g., tetrahydrofuran, dioxane), however, the present invention is not limited thereto.

In the emulsion-dispersion, an oil phase obtained by dissolving the dye in a high boiling organic solvent or depending on the case, in a mixed solvent of a high boiling organic solvent and a low boiling organic solvent is dispersed in an aqueous phase mainly comprising water to form fine oil droplets of the oil phase. At this time, in either one or both of the aqueous phase and the oil phase, 15 additives described later, such as surfactant, wetting agent, dye stabilizer, emulsification stabilizer, antiseptic and fungicide, can be added, if desired.

In the general emulsification method, an oil phase is added to an aqueous phase, however, a so-called phase 20 inversion emulsification method of adding dropwise an

aqueous phase in an oil phase can also be preferably used.

In performing the emulsion-dispersion of the present invention, various surfactants can be used. Preferred examples thereof include anionic surfactants such as fatty acid salt, alkylsulfuric ester salt, alkylbenzenesulfonate, alkynaphthalenesulfonate, dialkylsulfosuccinate, alkylphosphoric ester salt, naphthalenesulfonic acid formalin condensate and polyoxyethylene alkylsulfuric ester salt, and nonionic surfactants such as polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, polyoxyethylene alkylallyl ether, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene alkylamine, glycerin fatty acid ester and oxyethylene oxypropylene block copolymer. Also, SURFYNOLS (produced by Air Products & Chemicals), which are an acetylene-base polyoxyethylene oxide surfactant, are preferably used. Furthermore, amine oxide-type amphoteric surfactants such as N,N-dimethyl-N-alkylamine oxide are preferred. In addition, surfactants described in JP-A-59-157636 (pages 20 (37) to (38)) and Research Disclosure, No. 308119 (1989) can also be used.

For the purpose of stabilizing the dispersion immediately after the emulsification, a water-soluble polymer may be added in combination with the surfactant. Preferred examples of the water-soluble polymer include

polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene oxide, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylamide and copolymers thereof. Other than these, natural water-soluble polymers such as polysaccharides, casein and gelatin are also preferably used. Furthermore, for the stabilization of the dye dispersion, a polymer which does not substantially dissolve in an aqueous medium, such as polyvinyl, polyurethane, polyester, polyamide, polyurea and polycarbonate obtained by the polymerization of acrylic acid esters, methacrylic acid esters, vinyl esters, acrylamides, methacrylamides, olefins, styrenes, vinyl ethers or acrylonitriles, can also be used in combination. This polymer preferably contains $-SO_3^-$ or $-COO^-$. In the case of using this polymer which does not substantially dissolve in an aqueous medium, the polymer is preferably used in an amount of 20 mass% or less, more preferably 10 mass% or less, based on the high boiling point organic solvent.

In preparing an aqueous ink composition by dispersing the oil-soluble dye or high boiling point organic solvent according to emulsion-dispersion, control of the particle size is important. In order to elevate the color purity or density of an image formed by the inkjet recording, it is essential to reduce the average particle size. The average particle size is, in terms of the volume average particle size, preferably 1 μm or less, more preferably from 5 to

100 nm.

The volume average particle size and particle size distribution of the dispersed particles can be easily measured by a known method such as static light scattering
5 method, dynamic light scattering method, centrifugal precipitation method and the method described in Jikken Kagaku Koza (Lecture of Experimental Chemistry), 4th ed., pp. 417-418. For example, the ink composition is diluted with distilled water to have a particle concentration of
10 0.1 to 1 mass%, then, the particle size can be easily measured by a commercially available volume average particle size measuring apparatus (for example, Microtrac UPA, manufactured by Nikkiso K.K.). The dynamic light scattering method utilizing the laser Doppler effect is
15 particularly preferred because even a small particle size can be measured.

The volume average particle size is an average particle size weighted with the particle volume and is obtained by multiplying the diameter of individual
20 particles in the gathering of particles with the volume of the particle and dividing the sum total of the obtained values by the total volume of the particles. The volume average particle size is described in Soichi Muroi,
Kobunshi Latex no Kagaku (Chemistry of Polymer Latex), page
25 119, Kobunshi Kanko Kai.

Also, it is revealed that the presence of coarse particles greatly affects the printing performance. More specifically, the coarse particle clogs the nozzle of head or even if the nozzle is not clogged, forms a soil to bring about failure or slippage in the ejection of ink and this seriously affects the printing performance. In order to prevent these troubles, it is important to reduce the number of particles having a particle size of 5 μm or more to 10 or less and the number of particles having a particle size of 1 μm or more to 1,000 or less, in 1 μl of ink prepared.

For removing these coarse particles, a known method such as centrifugal separation or microfiltration can be used. This separation step may be performed immediately after the emulsion-dispersion or may be performed immediately before filling the ink in an ink cartridge after various additives such as wetting agent and surfactant are added to the emulsified dispersion.

A mechanically emulsifying apparatus is effective for reducing the average particle size and eliminating coarse particles.

As for the emulsifying apparatus, known apparatuses such as simple stirrer, impeller stirring system, in-line stirring system, mill system (e.g., colloid mill) and ultrasonic system can be used, however, a high-pressure

homogenizer is particularly preferred.

The mechanism of the high-pressure homogenizer is described in detail in U.S. Patent 4,533,254 and JP-A-6-47264. Examples of the commercially available apparatus 5 include Gaulin Homogenizer (manufactured by A.P. V Gaulin Inc.), Microfluidizer (manufactured by Microfluidex Inc.) and Altimizer (produced by Sugino Machine).

The high-pressure homogenizer with a mechanism of pulverizing particles in an ultrahigh pressure jet stream 10 recently described in U.S. Patent 5,720,551 is particularly effective for the emulsion-dispersion of the present invention. Examples of the emulsifying apparatus using this ultrahigh pressure jet stream include DeBEE2000 (manufactured by BEE International Ltd.).

15 In performing the emulsification by a high-pressure emulsion-dispersing apparatus, the pressure is 50 MPa or more, preferably 60 MPa or more, more preferably 180 MPa or more.

A method of using two or more emulsifying apparatuses, 20 for example, by performing the emulsification in a stirring emulsifier and then passing the emulsified product through a high-pressure homogenizer is particularly preferred. Also, a method of once performing the emulsion-dispersion by such an emulsifying apparatus and after adding additives 25 such as wetting agent and surfactant, again passing the

dispersion through a high-pressure homogenizer during the time of filling the ink into a cartridge is preferred.

In the case of containing a low boiling point organic solvent in addition to the high boiling point organic solvent, the low boiling point solvent is preferably removed in view of stability of the emulsified product, safety and hygiene. For removing the low boiling point solvent, various known methods can be used according to the kind of the solvent. Examples of the method include evaporation, vacuum evaporation and ultrafiltration. This removal of the low boiling point organic solvent is preferably performed as soon as possible immediately after the emulsification.

In the ink composition for inkjet recording obtained by the present invention, additives such as drying inhibitor for preventing clogging due to drying of ink at the ejection port, permeation accelerator for attaining more successful permeation of ink into paper, ultraviolet absorbent, antioxidant, viscosity adjusting agent, surface tension adjusting agent, dispersant, dispersion stabilizer, fungicide, rust inhibitor and pH adjusting agent, can be appropriately selected and used in an appropriate amount.

The drying inhibitor for use in the present invention is preferably a water-soluble organic solvent having a vapor pressure lower than water. Specific examples thereof

include polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, thiodiglycol, dithiodiglycol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, acetylene glycol derivative, glycerin 5 and trimethylolpropane; lower alkyl ethers of polyhydric alcohol, such as ethylene glycol monomethyl(or ethyl) ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl(or ethyl) ether and triethylene glycol monoethyl(or butyl) ether; heterocyclic rings such as 2-pyrrolidone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone and N-ethylmorpholine; sulfur-containing compounds such as sulfolane, dimethylsulfoxide and 3-sulfolene; polyfunctional compounds such as diacetone alcohol and diethanolamine; and urea derivatives. Among these, polyhydric alcohols such as glycerin and diethylene glycol are preferred. These drying inhibitors may be used individually or in combination of two or more thereof. The drying inhibitor is preferably contained in an amount of 10 to 50 mass% in the ink.

Examples of the permeation accelerator which can be 20 used in the present invention include alcohols such as ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, di(tri)ethylene glycol monobutyl ether and 1,2-hexanediol, sodium laurylsulfate, sodium oleate and nonionic surfactants. A sufficiently high effect can be obtained by adding from 10 to 30 mass% 25 of the permeation accelerator in the ink. The permeation

accelerator is preferably used in an amount of causing no bleeding of printed letter or no print through.

Examples of the ultraviolet absorbent which can be used in the present invention for improving the preservability of image include benzotriazole-base compounds described in JP-A-58-185677, JP-A-61-190537, JP-A-2-782, JP-A-5-197075 and JP-A-9-34057, benzophenone-base compounds described in JP-A-46-2784, JP-A-5-194483 and U.S. Patent 3,214,463, cinnamic acid-base compounds described in JP-B-10 48-30492 (the term "JP-B" as used herein means an "examined Japanese patent publication"), JP-B-56-21141 and JP-A-10-88106, triazine-base compounds described in JP-A-4-298503, JP-A-8-53427, JP-A-8-239368, JP-A-10-182621 and JP-T-8-501291 (the term "JP-T" as used herein means a "published Japanese translation of a PCT patent application"), compounds described in Research Disclosure No. 24239, and compounds of absorbing ultraviolet light and emitting fluorescent light, so-called fluorescent brightening agents, represented by stilbene-base compounds and benzoxazole-base 20 compounds.

As the antioxidant which can be used in the present invention for improving the preservability of image, various organic or metal complex-base discoloration inhibitors can be used. Examples of the organic 25 discoloration inhibitor include hydroquinones, alkoxy-

phenols, dialkoxyphenols, phenols, anilines, amines, indanes, chromans, alkoxyanilines and heterocyclic rings. Examples of the metal complex include nickel complex and zinc complex. More specifically, compounds described in 5 patents cited in Research Disclosure, Nos. 17643 (Items VII-I to VII-J), 15162, 18716 (page 650, left column), 36544 (page 527), 307105 (page 872) and 15162, and compounds included in formulae of representative compounds and in exemplary compounds described in JP-A-62-215272 10 (pages 127 to 137) can be used.

Examples of the fungicide for use in the present invention include sodium dehydroacetate, sodium benzoate, sodium pyridinethione-1-oxide, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate, 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one and salts thereof. The 15 fungicide is preferably used in an amount of 0.02 to 5.00 mass% in the ink.

These fungicides are described in detail in Bokin Bobai Zai Jiten (Dictionary of Microbicide and Fungicide), compiled by Nippon Bokin Bobai Gakkai Jiten Henshu Iinkai.

20 Examples of the rust inhibitor include acidic sulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ammon thioglycolate, diisopropyl-ammonium nitrite, pentaerythritol tetranitrate, dicyclohexylammonium nitrite and benzotriazole. The rust inhibitor is preferably used in an amount of 0.02 to 5.00 25 mass% in the ink.

The pH adjusting agent for use in the present invention can be suitably used for adjusting the pH and imparting dispersion stability. The pH of the ink is preferably adjusted to 8 to 11 at 25°C. If the pH is less than 8, the solubility of dye decreases to readily cause clogging of a nozzle, whereas if it exceeds 11, the water resistance is liable to deteriorate. Examples of the pH adjusting agent include organic bases and inorganic alkalis for giving a basic pH, and organic acids and inorganic acids for giving an acidic pH.

Examples of the organic base include triethanolamine, diethanolamine, N-methyldiethanolamine and dimethylethanolamine. Examples of the inorganic alkali include alkali metal hydroxide (e.g., sodium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide); alkali metal carbonate (e.g., sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate) and ammonium. Examples of the organic acid include acetic acid, propionic acid, trifluoroacetic acid and alkylsulfonic acid. Examples of the inorganic acid include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid.

In the present invention, apart from the above-described surfactants included in the betaine compound, a nonionic, cationic or anionic surfactant is used as the surface tension adjusting agent. Examples thereof include anionic surfactants such as fatty acid salt, alkylsulfuric

ester salt, alkylbenzenesulfonate, alkynaphthalene-sulfonate, dialkylsulfosuccinate, alkylphosphoric ester salt, naphthalenesulfonic acid formalin condensate and polyoxyethylenealkylsulfuric ester salt, and nonionic surfactants such as sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene alkylamine, glycerin fatty acid ester and oxyethylene oxypropylene block copolymer. Also, SURFYNOLS (produced by Air Products & Chemicals), which are an acetylene-base polyoxyethylene oxide surfactant, are preferably used.

The surface tension of the ink for use in the present invention is, irrespective of dynamic surface tension or static surface tension, preferably from 20 to 50 mN/m, more preferably from 20 to 40 mN/m, at 25°C. If the surface tension exceeds 50 mN/m, ejection stability and printing quality are seriously deteriorated, for example, bleeding at color mixing or feathering is caused, whereas if the surface tension of the ink is less than 20 mN/m, printing failure may occur due to, for example, attachment of ink to the hard surface at the ejection.

The ink of the present invention preferably has a viscosity at 25°C of 1 to 20 mPa·s, more preferably from 2 to 15 mPa·s, still more preferably from 2 to 10 mPa·s. If the viscosity exceeds 30 mPa·s, the fixing rate of the recorded image decreases and the ejection performance also

decreases, whereas if it is less than 1 mPa·s, the recorded image is blurred to decrease the grade.

The viscosity can be freely adjusted by the amount of the ink solvent added. Examples of the ink solvent include 5 glycerin, diethylene glycol, triethanolamine, 2-pyrrolidone, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether and triethylene glycol monobutyl ether.

A viscosity adjusting agent may also be used. Examples of the viscosity adjusting agent include 10 celluloses, water-soluble polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol, and nonionic surfactants. The viscosity adjusting agent is described in detail in Nendo Chosei Gijutsu (Viscosity Adjusting Technology), Chap. 9, Gijutsu Joho Kyokai (1999), and Inkjet Printer Yo Chemicals (98 Zoho) 15 Zairyō no Kaihatsu Doko-Tenbo Chosa- (Chemicals for Inkjet Printer (Enlarged Edition of 98) -Survey on Tendency·Prospect of Development of Materials-), pp. 162-174, CMC (1997).

In preparing the ink of the present invention, in the 20 case of a water-soluble ink, the dye is preferably first dissolved in water and thereafter, various solvents and additives are added, dissolved and mixed to provide a uniform ink solution.

For dissolving the dye and the like, various methods 25 such as stirring, ultrasonic irradiation and shaking can be

used. Among these, stirring is preferred. In performing the stirring, various systems known in this field can be used, such as flow stirring and stirring utilizing the shearing force by means of a reversal agitator or a 5 dissolver. Also, a stirring method utilizing the shearing force with the bottom surface of a container, such as magnetic stirrer, can be advantageously used.

The recording paper and recording film as reflective media for use in the image recording method of the present 10 invention are described below. The support which can be used for the recording paper or film is produced, for example, from a chemical pulp such as LBKP and NBKP, a mechanical pulp such as GP, PGW, RMP, TMP, CTMP, CMP and CGP, or a waste paper pulp such as DIP, by mixing, if 15 desired, conventionally known additives such as pigment, binder, sizing agent, fixing agent, cation agent and paper strength increasing agent, and then sheeting the mixture by using various devices such as Fourdrinier paper machine and cylinder paper machine. Other than these supports, 20 synthetic paper or plastic film may be used. The thickness of the support is preferably from 10 to 250 μm and the basis weight is preferably from 10 to 250 g/m^2 .

An ink-receiving layer and a backcoat layer may be provided on the support as it is to produce an image- 25 receiving material, or after providing a size press or an

anchor coat layer by using starch, polyvinyl alcohol or the like, an ink-receiving layer and a backcoat layer may be provided to produce an image-receiving material. The support may be further subjected to a flattening treatment 5 by a calendering device such as machine calender, TG calender and soft calender.

In the present invention, the support is preferably paper or plastic film of which both surfaces are laminated with polyolefin (for example, polyethylene, polystyrene, 10 polyethylene terephthalate, polybutene or a copolymer thereof). In the polyolefin, a white pigment (for example, titanium oxide or zinc oxide) or a tinting dye (for example, cobalt blue, ultramarine or neodymium oxide) is preferably added.

15 The ink-receiving layer provided on the support contains a porous material and an aqueous binder. Also, the ink-receiving layer preferably contains a pigment and the pigment is preferably a white pigment. Examples of the white pigment include inorganic white pigments such as 20 calcium carbonate, kaolin, talc, clay, diatomaceous earth, synthetic amorphous silica, aluminum silicate, magnesium silicate, calcium silicate, aluminum hydroxide, alumina, lithopone, zeolite, barium sulfate, calcium sulfate, titanium dioxide, zinc sulfide and zinc carbonate, and 25 organic pigments such as styrene-base pigment, acryl-base

pigment, urea resin and melamine resin. Among these, porous inorganic white pigments are preferred, and synthetic amorphous silica and the like having a large pore area are more preferred. The synthetic amorphous silica
5 may be either a silicic acid anhydride obtained by a dry production method or a silicic acid hydrate obtained by a wet production method, but a silicic acid hydrate is preferred. These pigments may be used in combination of two or more thereof.

10 Examples of the aqueous binder contained in the ink-receiving layer include water-soluble polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol, silanol-modified polyvinyl alcohol; starch, cationized starch, casein, gelatin, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone;
15 polyalkylene oxide and polyalkylene oxide derivatives; and water-dispersible polymers such as styrene-butadiene latex and acryl emulsion. These aqueous binders may be used individually or in combination of two or more thereof. Among these, polyvinyl alcohol and silanol-modified
20 polyvinyl alcohol are preferred in the present invention in view of adhesion to the pigment and peeling resistance of the ink-receiving layer.

The ink-receiving layer may contain a mordant, a water-proofing agent, a light fastness enhancer, a
25 surfactant, a hardening agent and other additives in

addition to the pigment and the aqueous binder.

The mordant added to the ink-receiving layer is preferably immobilized and for this purpose, a polymer mordant is preferably used.

5 The polymer mordant is described in JP-A-48-28325, JP-A-54-74430, JP-A-54-124726, JP-A-55-22766, JP-A-55-142339, JP-A-60-23850, JP-A-60-23851, JP-A-60-23852, JP-A-60-23853, JP-A-60-57836, JP-A-60-60643, JP-A-60-118834, JP-A-60-122940, JP-A-60-122941, JP-A-60-122942, JP-A-60-235134,

10 JP-A-1-161236 and U.S. Patents 2,484,430, 2,548,564, 3,148,061, 3,309,690, 4,115,124, 4,124,386, 4,193,800, 4,273,853, 4,282,305 and 4,450,224. An image-receiving material containing the polymer mordant described in JP-A-1-161236 (pages 212 to 215) is particularly preferred.

15 When the polymer mordant described in this patent publication is used, an image having excellent image quality can be obtained and at the same time, the light fastness of the image is improved.

20 The water-proofing agent is effective for obtaining a water-resistant image. The water-proofing agent is preferably a cationic resin. Examples of the cationic resin include polyamidopolyamine epichlorohydrin, polyethyleneimine, polyaminesulfone, poly-dimethyldiallyl-ammonium chloride, cation polyacrylamide and colloidal 25 silica. Among these cationic resins, polyamidopolyamine

epichlorhydrin is preferred. The content of the cationic resin is preferably from 1 to 15 mass%, more preferably from 3 to 10 mass%, based on the entire solid content of the ink-receiving layer.

5 Examples of the light fastness enhancer include zinc sulfate, zinc oxide, hindered amine-base antioxidants, and benzotriazole-base ultraviolet absorbents such as benzophenone. Among these, zinc sulfate is preferred.

10 The surfactant functions as a coating aid, a releasability improver, a slipperiness improver or an antistatic agent. The surfactant is described in JP-A-62-173463 and JP-A-62-183457.

15 In place of the surfactant, an organic fluoro compound may be used. The organic fluoro compound is preferably hydrophobic. Examples of the organic fluoro compound include fluorine-containing surfactants, oily fluorine-base compounds (for example, fluorine oil) and solid fluorine compound resins (for example, ethylene tetrafluoride resin). The organic fluoro compound is described in JP-B-57-9053 (columns 8 to 17), JP-A-61-20994 and JP-A-62-135826.

20 As the hardening agent, for example, the materials described in JP-A-1-161236 (page 222) can be used.

25 Other examples of the additive added to the ink-receiving layer include a pigment dispersant, a thickener,

a defoaming agent, a dye, a fluorescent brightening agent, an antiseptic, a pH adjusting agent, a matting agent and a hardening agent. The ink-receiving layer may be composed of one layer or two layers.

5 In the recording paper or film, a backcoat layer may also be provided. Examples of the component which can be added to this layer include a white pigment, an aqueous binder and other components.

Examples of the white pigment contained in the
10 backcoat layer include inorganic white pigments such as precipitated calcium carbonate, heavy calcium carbonate, kaolin, talc, calcium sulfate, barium sulfate, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, zinc sulfide, zinc carbonate, satin white, aluminum silicate, diatomaceous earth, calcium silicate, magnesium silicate, synthetic amorphous silica, colloidal silica, colloidal alumina, pseudo-boehmite, aluminum hydroxide, alumina, lithopone, zeolite, hydrolyzed halloysite, magnesium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide, and organic pigments such as styrene-base plastic pigment,
15 acryl-base plastic pigment, polyethylene, microcapsule, urea resin and melamine resin.

Examples of the aqueous binder contained in the backcoat layer include water-soluble polymers such as styrene/maleate copolymer, styrene/acrylate copolymer,
25 polyvinyl alcohol, silanol-modified polyvinyl alcohol,

starch, cationized starch, casein, gelatin, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone, and water-dispersible polymers such as styrene butadiene latex and acryl emulsion. Other components contained in 5 the backcoat layer include a defoaming agent, a foam inhibitor, a dye, a fluorescent brightening agent, an antiseptic and a water-proofing agent.

In a constituent layer (including the back layer) of the inkjet recording paper or film, a polymer fine particle dispersion may be added. The polymer fine particle dispersion is used for the purpose of improving film properties, for example, stabilizing dimension and preventing curling, adhesion or film cracking. The polymer fine particle dispersion is described in JP-A-62-245258, 10 JP-A-62-1316648 and JP-A-62-110066. When a polymer fine particle dispersion having a low glass transition temperature (40°C or less) is added to a layer containing a mordant, the layer can be prevented from cracking or curling. The curling can be prevented also by adding a 15 polymer fine particle dispersion having a high glass transition temperature to the back layer.

The present invention is not limited in the inkjet recording system and is used for a known system, for example, an electric charge controlling system of jetting 20 out the ink by utilizing the electrostatic induction force,

a drop-on-demand system (pressure pulse system) utilizing an oscillation pressure of a piezoelectric device, an acoustic inkjet system of converting electric signals into acoustic beams, irradiating the beams on the ink and 5 jetting out the ink by utilizing the radiation pressure, and a thermal inkjet (bubble jet) system of heating the ink to form a bubble and utilizing the generated pressure.

The inkjet recording system includes a system of ejecting a large number of small-volume ink droplets of a 10 so-called photo ink having a low concentration, a system of improving the image quality by using a plurality of inks having substantially the same color hue but differing in the concentration, and a system using a colorless transparent ink.

15 The inkjet recording ink of the present invention can be used for uses other than the inkjet recording, such as a material for display image, an image-forming material for interior decoration and an image-forming material for outdoor decoration.

20 Examples of the material for display image include various materials such as poster, wall paper, ornamental goods (e.g., ornament, doll), handbill for commercial advertisement, wrapping paper, wrapping material, paper bag, vinyl bag, package material, billboard, image drawn on or 25 attached to the side face of traffic (e.g., automobile, bus,

electric car), and clothing with a logo. In the case of using the dye of the present invention as a material for forming a display image, the image includes not only a strict image but also all patterns by a dye, which can be 5 acknowledged by a human, such as abstract design, letter and geometrical pattern.

Examples of the material for interior decoration include various materials such as wall paper, ornamental goods (e.g., ornament, doll), luminaire member, furniture 10 member and design member of floor or ceiling. In the case of using the dye of the present invention as a material for forming an image, the image includes not only a strict image but also all patterns by a dye, which can be acknowledged by a human, such as abstract design, letter 15 and geometrical pattern.

Examples of the material for outdoor decoration include various materials such as wall material, roofing material, billboard, gardening material, outdoor ornamental goods (e.g., ornament, doll) and outdoor luminaire member. 20 In the case of using the dye of the present invention as a material for forming an image, the image includes not only a strict image but also all patterns by a dye, which can be acknowledged by a human, such as abstract design, letter and geometrical pattern.

25 In these uses, examples of the medium on which the

pattern is formed include various materials such as paper, fiber, cloth (including non-woven fabric), plastic, metal and ceramic. Examples of the dyeing form include mordanting, printing and fixing of a dye in the form of a 5 reactive dye having introduced thereinto a reactive group. Among these, preferred is dyeing by mordanting.

EXAMPLES

10

The present invention is described below by referring to Examples, however, the present invention is not limited thereto.

15 [Example 1]

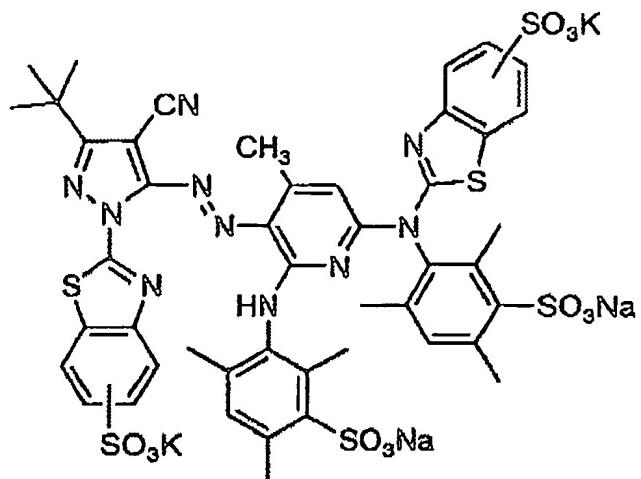
Ultrapure water (resistance: 18 MΩ or more) was added to the following components to make 1 liter and the resulting solutions each was stirred for 1 hour under heating at 30 to 40°C and then filtered under reduced 20 pressure through a microfilter having an average pore size of 0.25 μm. In this way, Inkjet Ink Set 101 consisting of respective ink solutions was prepared.

(Constitution of Ink Set 101)

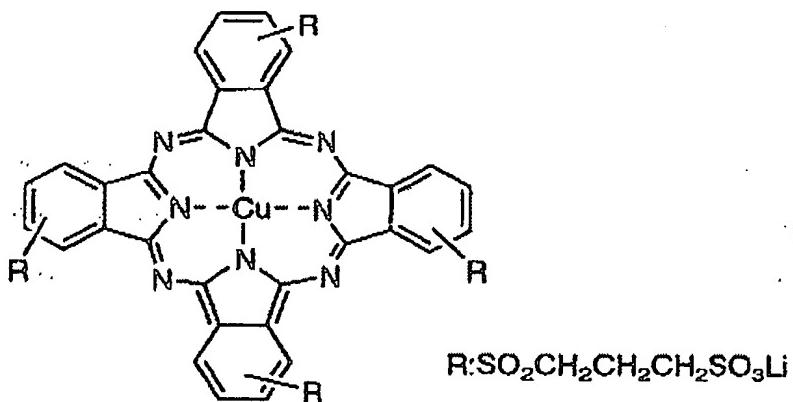
[Table 33]

	C	LC	M	LM	Y	DY	Bk
Dya	C-1 45 g	C-1 15 g	M-1 30 g	M-1 10 g	Y-1 30 g	Y-1 30 g C-1 3 g M-1 5 g	BK-1 55 g BK-2 15 g
BTZ	3 g	3 g	3 g	3 g	3 g	3 g	3 g
UR	12 g	5 g	10 g	5 g	10 g	15 g	17 g
DGB	-	-	-	-	130 g	125 g	120 g
TGB	150 g	140 g	120 g	120 g	-	-	-
DEG	100 g	100 g	90 g	80 g	-	-	-
TEG	-	-	-	-	110 g	125 g	100 g
GR	120 g	130 g	130 g	120 g	125 g	135 g	125 g
PRD	35 g	35 g	-	-	-		35 g
TEA	10 g	10 g					
PRX	1 g	1 g	1 g	1 g	1 g	1 g	1 g
SW	10 g	10 g					

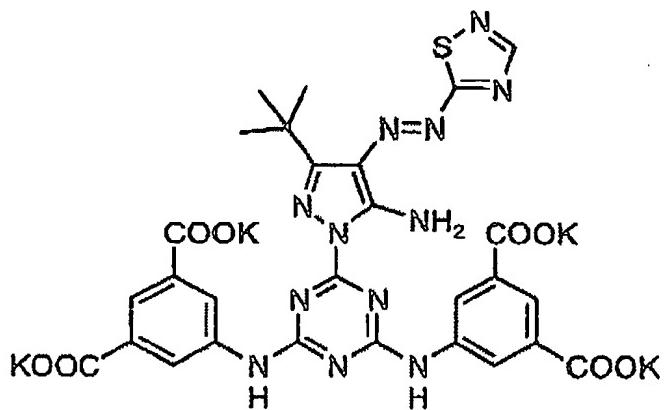
M-1



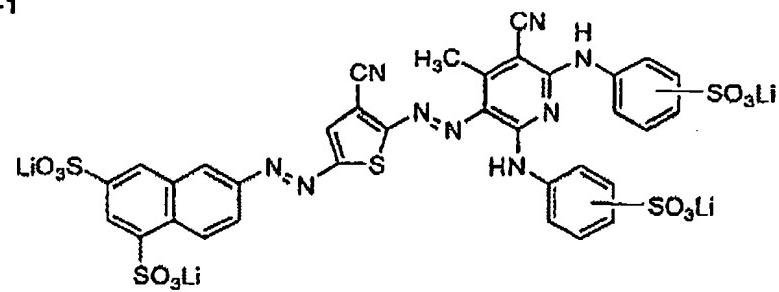
C-1



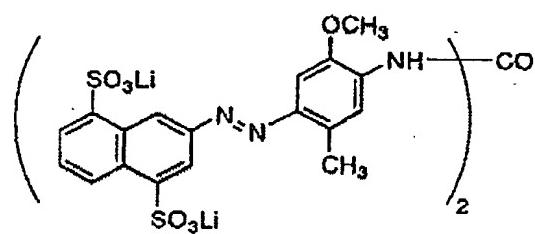
Y-1



BK-1



BK-2



BTZ: Benzotriazole
UR: Urea
DGB: Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
5 TGB: Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether
DEG: Diethylene glycol
TEG: Triethylene glycol
GR: Glycerin
PRD: 2-Pyrrolidone
10 TEA: Triethanolamine (TEA)
PRX: Proxel XL2(S), produced by Avecia
SW: Olfine E1010 (nonionic surfactant)
Ink Sets 102 to 110 having thoroughly the same
constitution as Ink Set 101 except for changing SW as
15 follows were produced.

[Table 34]

	C	LC	M	LM	Y	DY	Bk
101 (Comparative Example)	SW 10 g/l						
102 (Comparative Example)	POEN 10 g/l						
103 (Comparative Example)	POEN 10 g/l	POEN 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	POEN 10 g/l	POEN 10 g/l	AZOT 10 g/l
104 (Comparative Example)	POEN 10 g/l	POEN 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	AZOT 10 g/l	AZOT 10 g/l	AZOT 10 g/l
105 (Invention)	SW 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l
106 (Invention)	SW 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l	X2-3 10 g/l	X2-3 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l
107 (Invention)	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l
108 (Invention)	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	W2-3 10 g/l	W2-3 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l
109 (Invention)	SW 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l	X2-3 10 g/l	X2-3 10 g/l	X-9 10 g/l	X-9 10 g/l	SW 10 g/l
110 (Invention)	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	X1-1 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	W4-5 10 g/l	W2-3 10 g/l

POEN: Polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether

AZOT: Aerozol OT

5 These inks were filled in ink cartridges of Inkjet Printer PM-950C manufactured by Seiko Epson Corp. and a stepwise image pattern of gray and a portrait image of a person were printed.

The image was printed on Inkjet Photo Gloss Paper

"GASAI" produced by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. used as the image-receiving sheet and the image quality, ejection property of ink and fastness of image were evaluated.

(Evaluation Tests)

5 1) In the evaluation of ejection stability (ejection property), cartridges were set in the printer and after confirming the ejection of ink from all nozzles, the printer was stopped. The printer was left standing in an environment of 15°C and 30% RH for 240 hours and further in
10 an environment of 35°C and 90% RH for 240 hours. Thereafter, the image was output on 100 sheets of A4-size paper and rated based on the following criteria:

A: Printing was not disordered from the start to the end of printing.

15 B: Printing was disordered in some outputs.

C: Printing was disordered from the start to the end of printing.

2) As for the image preservability, the following evaluations were performed by using a printed sample.

20 [1] In the evaluation of light fastness, the image after printing was irradiated with xenon light (85,000 lx) for 7 days by using a weather meter manufactured by Atlas and then rated. The sample was rated A when the reduction level of image as compared with the initial stage was in
25 the allowable range, rated B when reduction in the density

was small but the color balance was disrupted, and rated C when the density was clearly decreased and the image level was greatly reduced.

[2] In the evaluation of heat fastness, the sample
5 was stored for 10 days under conditions of 80°C and 70% RH and rated in the same manner.

[3] In the evaluation of ozone resistance (O_3 fastness), the sample was left standing for 7 days in a box set to an ozone gas concentration of 0.5 ppm and rated in
10 the same manner.

3) In the evaluation of printing quality (bronze) in a high-density area, an image pattern where 7 colors of C, M, Y, B, G, R and Bk each was stepwise changed in the density according to pure colors of 8 stages was prepared
15 by a software (Adobe Photoshop 7) and this pattern was printed under ambient conditions of 15°C and 80% RH.

The sample was rated A when a printed image having gloss from the low density part to the high density part was obtained, rated B when from 1 to 3 non-transparent
20 portions were observed in the image, and rated C when 4 or more non-transparent portions were observed.

4) In the evaluation of blurring of the image under high humidity conditions, a printing pattern where four B, G or R square patterns each in a size of 3 cm × 3
25 cm were arrayed to form a two-line and two-column table

shape with a 1-mm white clearance between respective square patterns was prepared and after this image sample was stored under conditions of 25°C and 90% RH for 72 hours, the bleeding of dye in the white clearance was observed.

- 5 The sample was rated A when the increase of density in the white clearance based on the density immediately after printing was 0.01 or less as measured by a Status A visual density filter, rated B when the increase was from 0.01 to 0.05, and rated C when the increase was 0.05 or more.

10 The results obtained are shown in the Table below.

[Table 35]

No.	Ejection Property	Light Fastness	Heat Fastness	O ₃ Fastness	Bronze	Bleeding
PM-950C (Bk) (Comparative Example)	A	B	B	C	A	B
101 (Comparative Example)	A	A	A	A	B	C
102 (Comparative Example)	A	A	A	A	B	C
103 (Comparative Example)	B	A	A	A	C	A
104 (Comparative Example)	B	A	A	A	C	C
105 (Invention)	A	A	A	A	A	A
106 (Invention)	A	A	A	A	A	A
107 (Invention)	A	A	A	A	A	A
108 (Invention)	A	A	A	A	A	A
109 (Invention)	A	A	A	A	A	A
110 (Invention)	A	A	A	A	A	A

As seen from the results in the Table, the systems using the inkjet ink set of the present invention surpassed 5 Comparative Examples in all performances.

Even when the inkjet ink and inkjet ink set of the present invention were used for a thermal inkjet printer, the same results were obtained.

This application is based on Japanese Patent
application JP 2003-80221, filed March 24, 2003, and JP
2003-404494, filed December 3, 2003, the entire contents
5 of those are hereby incorporated by reference, the same as
if set forth at length.